

FBIS**DAILY REPORT**
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REPORTAGE ON ASSEMBLY ELECTION MEETINGS, CANDIDATES' SPEECHES

Myftiu, Miska, Koleka Addresses

LD060746Y Tirana ATA in English 0905 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Tirana, 4 Nov, ATA--The meetings of the candidates for deputies to the People's Assembly with their electors are continuing in Albania these days in the atmosphere of revolutionary enthusiasm and optimism. These meetings have been turned into powerful manifestations of the unbreakable party-people unity.

The member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the P.L.A. and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the P.S.R. of Albania, Manush Myftiu, met with his electors of the Nr. 4 Precinct of Stalin City. Taking the floor in this meeting, Manush Myftiu said that one of the most significant targets of the allround and uninterrupted progress of our country over the years of the people's power, is also the increase and flourishing of education, culture and science. Alongside the consolidation of the political order and the increase of the material production, the party has always devoted special care to the development and enrichment of the spiritual life and culture of the broad working masses of town and countryside. Over 700,000 persons go to school in Socialist Albania. The secondary education is assuming an ever greater mass character. The higher education, too, has assumed a major development. There are 7 higher institutes and 8 affiliates in the districts, besides the university.

Our socialist culture, the values of which have become property of the broad working masses is developing at fast rates. It has made the spiritual life of the masses richer and more prosperous and it has militated for the preservation and strengthening of freedom and national independence, for the construction of socialism.

Our party has devoted and devotes special care to the increase of the number of the people dealing with scientific activity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. The great successes that have been achieved in the development of industry, agriculture, construction, the other branches of the economy, in the field of defence, education and culture, as well as in that of the social sciences are fruit of the promotion of the scientific work and the technical-scientific revolution.

Further on Manush Myftiu spoke about the great revolutionary mobilization of our entire people, led by the party, to surmount all the difficulties and obstacles caused by the imperialist-revisionist blockade, especially after the betrayal of the Chinese revisionists. The Party of Labour of Albania [PLA], loyal to the immortal teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, he said further on, has stood and stands with determination and courage in defence of the ideology of the working class-Marxism-Leninism, against the bourgeois ideology and modern revisionism. Our party and people have always won and will always win the struggle they are waging against imperialism, revisionism and reaction, because they have been and are with the right and against the wrong, they are with Marxism-Leninism and against revisionism, with the proletariat and against the bourgeoisie, with the peoples and against the oppressors and exploiters of the peoples.

The candidate for deputy to the People's Assembly, the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the P.S.R. of Albania, Pali Miska, met with the highlanders of the Nr. 170 Precinct of the remote zone of Iballa, in the District of Puka. He spoke to them about the tremendous achievements in various fields of life over the years of the people's power, under the leadership of the party. Today the industrial production Albania turned out in 1938, said he, is realized in less than three days. The oil industry is developing at high rates.

The mining industry has assumed a very great development, increasing from year the quantity of the mineral extracted. Thus, in 1977 the production of chromium ore increased three times as against 1960, and Albania holds the fourth place in the world in chromium ore extraction. The copper extraction has also increased from year to year and the District of Puka holds a great weight in its production. The copper mines are increasing and extending with every passing year.

The production of the engineering industry is now over 17 times larger than in 1960, and its task is to build selfreliantly new combines, lines and factories, spare parts, etc. The working people of the engineering industry are charged with a very important task to attain the target set by the 7th congress of the party to produce 95 per cent of the spare parts and they are forging ahead well in this direction.

Speaking about the course of event on the international situation, he said that the PLA is waging an irreconcilable struggle against the U.S. imperialists and Soviet social-imperialists, the Chinese social-imperialists and the other enemies of every hue. The betrayal of the Chinese leadership towards Marxism-Leninism, the arbitrary cessation of aid and credits for our country and the withdrawal of the specialists did not find us unawares and unprepared. Measures had long since been taken to fulfill the tasks of the 6th Five-Year Plan relying on our own forces. We are going to work out the projects they did not give us by ourselves, we will produce the machineries and equipment they did not send us at home and selfreliantly. The enthusiasm, mobilisation and optimism at work has burst out everywhere in our country, especially in the projects left incomplete by the Chinese revisionists. The magnificent talent of the workers, technicians and engineers to design and produce everything we need selfreliantly, has burst out powerfully.

The inhabitants of "Kongresi I Permetit", "Conferenca E Pezes" and "1 Maj" quarters of the City of Fieri met with the candidate for deputy to the People's Assembly; the member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party and vice president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, Spiro Koleka. Taking the floor, Spiro Koleka spoke about the continuous struggle waged by our party and people for the consolidation of the state power; the construction and defence of socialism.

Speaking about the genuine proletarian democracy on which the whole system of elections is based in Albania and the falsity of elections in the bourgeois-revisionist countries, the candidate for deputy said that with us a common characteristic of all the election campaigns has been the unity of the people with the party. The Albanian people united more than ever round the democratic front led by the party, will always march proudly and invincibly forward on the road of socialism. Further on, he stressed that the road on which our people have marched and are marching with the party at the head, is glorious and that to fulfill the historic mission of the construction of socialism, the revolutionary vigilance should be enhanced further more in order to continue the struggle, just as so far, not only against the old imperialist and revisionist enemies, but also against the new enemies, the Chinese revisionists, who have already unfolded the banner of treachery.

Lleshi Address

AU042034Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 4 Nov 78 AU

[Summary] The inhabitants of four villages in electoral zone No 16 in Diber District, gathered today to listen to their candidate in the coming elections for the People's Assembly, Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly. Amidst great enthusiasm and acclaim for the party, Comrade Haxhi Lleshi thanked them for nominating him as their candidate. He said that the people are going to the elections more united than ever before around the party's Marxist-Leninist line. "We thus once again show friend and foe alike our close ties with the party and our determination to surmount all difficulties and obstacles, to breach every imperialist and revisionist blockade and encirclement." Comrade Lleshi said that this unity and determination was also expressed by the people during the great popular discussion about the new constitution, as well as by their complete support for and approval of the letter addressed by the AWP Central Committee and the Albanian Government to the Chinese party and government. As in the antifascist national liberation struggle, in the struggle to build socialism, too, our path is not at all an easy one. "Numerous internal and external enemies have striven and are striving to steal our freedom and independence. They have used all kinds of ways to this end, pressures, blackmail, blockades and threats, propaganda and subversion to weaken the internal situation and bring us to our knees. But all their plans have failed shamefully and have ended up in the rubbish bin of history."

The country is going to the 12 November elections with a sound moral and political situation. All the achievements made by the people are due to the fact that they alone are holding the reins of power in Albania. "We are now the only state of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the world and are building socialism with our own efforts. Only the dictatorship of the proletariat can secure genuine democracy for the working masses, freedom of speech and press, the freedom to elect their best sons to all organs of the people's power, including the People's Assembly. It is the people who carried out the people's revolution and it is the people themselves who are carrying out the socialist revolution in all fields of the country's life to build and defend the country. Comrade Enver teaches us that socialism is built by the masses themselves, the implementation of directives is carried out by the mass of the people, the party's justice is achieved through the participation of the people and the work of correcting mistakes is also carried out together with the people. Nothing can be achieved without this. This is one of the great Leninist principles from which we have never and will never depart." In the capitalist and revisionist countries, there is only a pretension of democracy and this is proved by the fact that the popular masses have frequently rebelled and are rebelling even to the point of sanguinary clashes with the armed forces of the bourgeois state. This is because they are oppressed and exploited politically, economically and in every other way. In those countries there exists the rule of big property, the power of money and corruption. Elections there are false. The Rockefellers spend considerable sums of money to buy their way into Congress. This is the bourgeois democracy.

In conclusion, Comrade Haxhi Lleshi expressed the conviction that the working people will increase their mobilization at work in honor of the 12 November elections. Numerous voters also took the floor and pledged that they will increase their efforts in all fields and that they will go to the polls in steel-like unity around the party and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Kapo, Alia addresses

LD060736Y Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, 5 Nov, ATA--Amidst a lofty revolutionary enthusiasm, the electors of Nr. 236 Precinct of the City of Vlora gathered to meet with the candidate for deputy to the People's Assembly, the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CC of the Party of Labour of Albania, Hysni Kapo.

Hysni Kapo dwelt on the glorious road traversed by our people under the leadership of the party. Our beloved party, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, made Socialist Albania a radiant beacon in Europe and the world. In Socialist Albania the free, secure and happy life that our valiant, patriotic, freedom-loving and progressive people are building with herosim and sacrifice, shines like the light of the sun.

Our Albania, and the world recognizes this, is the fortress which holds aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and defends with determination and consistency the teachings of the great leaders of the proletariat, the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. It is the country which consistently pursues the policy of proletarian principles.

Difficult and heroic, Hysni Kapo continued further on, were and are the battles for the socialist construction always relying on one's own forces in the political, ideological, military, economic, educational, cultural and other fields, but legendary and exemplary are battles of the Party of Labour of Albania, as a party in power, for the defence of Marxism-Leninism against all the revisionist, deviationist, anti-Marxist, counterrevolutionary trends on a world-wide scale.

Guided by Marxism-Leninism in complete unity with its own people, whom it has consulted on every moment, the Party of Labour of Albania not only was never caught unawares in the face of the hostile activities of the traitors of Marxism on an international scale, but it has been one of the first to give the signal, which assumed upon itself the entire volleys of the enemy and together with our heroic people, stood strong and unbreakable on the shores of the Adriatic like granite and insurmountable fortress, reducing to smithereens the reactionary thought that a small state cannot survive without being dependent on a bigger state and without submitting to it. Socialist Albania proved and proves in practice the thesis of the great Lenin that socialism can be constructed in a single country, and even in a small country encircled by savage and numerous enemies, as Albania is.

Speaking about the betrayal of the Chinese revisionist leadership, Comrade Hysni Kaop pointed out that its anti-Marxist stands and actions were not accidental, but a consequence of the line of the Communist Party of China, which, both in the strategic and the tactical viewpoints, has long since been an erroneous, anti-Marxist and counterrevolutionary line, based on Mao Tsetung Thought. He rejected their preachings, which say that now there remains nothing else for Albania, but to turn its eyes to the Soviet social-imperialists, or towards the West. We, he said, tell them: No, gentlemen, you are wrong. You do not know Albania and the heroic Albanian people. Albania will live on as it has lived through the centuries. She does not back down and does not turn her face either to the East or West, she has not made it her custom to live under the foreign defence umbrella, because she knows perfectly well how dear is the freedom.

Hysni Kapo emphasized that the Albanian people, in steel like unity round the party, will make a reality even without China's aid and in opposition with it, the historic tasks set by the 7th congress of the Party of Labour of Albania. When the party says that we will realize with success these tasks, it does not make empty statements, because this is not its custom. If Albania coped with the situations of 1948 and those of the 60's, now she is one hundred times more capable to cope with the difficulties created by the Chinese. The less so can the new pressures of the Chinese revisionist leadership hinder Socialist Albania on her road. Despite its statements that it stands for state relations with our country, it has practically reduced to zero the trade of China with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

We will ensure everything the people is in need of, he emphasized, through our work, struggle and efforts. The inhabitants of the 8 Nentori and Tre Heronjt quarters of the City of Enko, who are included in the NR. 185th Precinct, met with the candidate for deputy to the People's Assembly, the member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia. After speaking about the magnificent successes scored during the years of people's power under the leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, about the mobilization of the working masses to implement the decisions of the 7th congress of the party, their determination to smash the savage imperialist-revisionist blockage and encirclement, Ramiz Alia said:

The deepening of the socialist revolution in all fields, the ceaseless development of the class struggle and the great educational and ideopolitical work carried out by the party and, under its leadership, by all the mass organizations, made possible the creation and tempering of the new man in Socialist Albania, the man of the years of the party, equipped with the socialist conscience and rare revolutionary virtues.

The strength of our man lies in his selfless work for the construction of socialism, in his determination to defend the homeland, in the courage to despise and oppose the imperialist and revisionist enemies of every hue no matter how big they may be. Our people and party, with the resolute stand have successfully coped with the activities, intrigues and hostile attacks of the Khrushchevite and Yugoslav revisionists. They have also defeated the reactionary aims of the Chinese revisionists. Following on the footsteps of the Khrushchevite and Yugoslav revisionists, the Chinese revisionist leadership made all attempts, starting with the anti-Marxist pressures and blackmail, economic sabotage and ending with the plots to overthrow the situation in Albania, to subjugate Socialist Albania, to impose on us an anti-Marxist, reactionary line. However, it failed, the banner of socialism and proletarian revolution remained and will continue to fly always triumphantly in Albania.

Why did it happen so? The answer is that, in our country, the Party of Labour, its Central Committee with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, stand loyal to the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, that they, on the basis of these teachings, develop the entire life in Albania, that these teachings have inspired and inspire the setting up and the functioning of the dictatorship of the proletariat, that, on their basis, the class struggle is successfully waged to the benefit of socialism, that on the basis of their spirit, all the working people of our country are educated.

Ramiz Alia spoke about the steel-like unity of the people round the Party of Labour of Albania, its Central Committee with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head. This unity is a guarantee to every victory, he said. Then Ramiz Alia spoke about the chaotic situation and grave stagnation the capitalist and revisionist world is in, in which such phenomena as unemployment, inflation, price rises, the soaring cost of living, etc. are flourishing.

REPORTAGE ON STATE COUNCIL CHAIRMAN ZHIVKOV'S ACTIVITIES

Receives PZPR CC Secretary

AU022210Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 2 Nov 78 AU

[Text] On 2 November Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, received Ryszard Frelek, PZPR Central Committee secretary, who conveyed cordial and friendly greetings from Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary. The further successful implementation of the program on the development of Bulgarian-Polish cooperation in all areas of life as outlined by the two party and state leaders was discussed during the talk. The official and friendly visit of the Polish party-state delegation led by Comrade Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, to Bulgaria, the date of which will be set later, will have a great significance for further strengthening fraternal relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Poland. Comrade Todor Zhivkov conveyed best and cordial greetings to Comrade Gierek.

Receives Mongolian Ambassador

AU011942Y Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 1 Nov 78 AU

[Excerpt] Sofia, 1 Nov, BTA--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman of Bulgaria, received Mr Jamyangiyn Lhagvasuren, newly-appointed ambassador of Mongolia here, who presented his credentials.

"We are deeply convinced that Bulgaria and Mongolia will find new, more effective forms to further their relations of fraternal cooperation on both bilateral and multilateral basis, and particularly so in the economic sphere which is their real contribution to the implementation of the complex programme for further deepening and improving the ties of cooperation and to the promotion of the socialist economic integration between the CMEA member-countries" Mr Todor Zhivkov said in a speech at the ceremony.

He added that Bulgaria and Mongolia firmly supported the policy as conducted by the Soviet Union and aimed at furthering the goals of detente, at ending the arms race, at safeguarding peace, security and cooperation between all states in the world.

For his part the Mongolian ambassador, too, spoke about the steadily growing links of friendship and fraternity between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, between the two states, between the Bulgarian and the Mongolian people.

The Mongolian ambassador said that the people of Mongolia valued highly the selfless aid and support they were rendered by the Bulgarian peoples in the building up of socialism.

Receives Cypriot Ambassador

AU011943Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Nov 78 AU

[Text] On 1 November Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, received Nikolas Kranidhiotis, Cypriot ambassador to Bulgaria, in connection with his final departure from Bulgaria. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, attended the meeting.

Sends Condolences to Ceausescu

AU032138Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 3 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, has sent a telegram to Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, which expresses sincere condolences on the occasion of the disaster that occurred at the Pitesti Petrochemical Combine.

Telegram to Brezhnev, Kosygin

AU032306Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 3 Nov 78 AU

[Telegram from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and Aleksey Kosygin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the successful return to earth of Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov-- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of the Bulgarian people and on our own behalf, we convey to you, to the CPSU Central Committee, to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the USSR Council of Ministers and to the fraternal Soviet people, the most sincere congratulations on the occasion of the [passage indistinct] represents a new stage in the development of human knowledge.

Concluded on the eve of the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, this space flight convincingly speaks of the tremendous achievements of the motherland of the October Revolution, of the cosmic heights achieved by Soviet science and technology. The experiments and research programs implemented on the orbital complex Salyut 6, on (?manned spaceships) and the automatic spaceships Progress and [words indistinct] are providing additional new facts about space developments and are outlining vast prospects for a future development of universal cosmonautics.

On board the Salyut 6-Soyuz complex the heroic Soviet Cosmonauts Kovalenok and Ivanchenkov greeted new crew members such as citizens of Poland and of the GDR as well as of Czechoslovakia. Such joint space flights are a bright new expression of the profoundly international policy of the Soviet Union. They represent a new step in the new Intercosmos Program for the development of fraternal cooperation in the socialist community based upon the principles of socialist internationalism.

With tremendous joy the Bulgarian people share the pride of the Soviet people at the new achievement of Soviet cosmonautics and admire the heroism, the exceptional skill and daring of the sons of Lenin's country: Cosmonauts Kovalenok and Ivanchenkov.

We wish you, Dear Comrades, [words indistinct] and (?to the heroic Soviet people) new success in mastering space, for the sake of peace and progress, for the benefit of the Soviet Union, for the triumph of the cause of socialism and communism.

Leaders Attend Radomir Meeting

AU041424Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 4 Nov 78 AU

[Summary] "The 60th anniversary of the soldier's uprising and the proclamation of the Radomir Republic was celebrated in Radomir today. Present were Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Petur Dylgerov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Valdimir Bonev and Georgi Yordanov."

Prior to his visit to Radomir, Comrade Todor Zhivkov visited the Lenin metallurgical plant in Pernik. "Krum Atanasov, director of the plant, presented a report to Todor Zhivkov, and a pledge in connection with the 25th anniversary of the plant. He also presented a jubilee medal to Todor Zhivkov. On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers, Comrade Todor Zhivkov conveyed greetings to the plant's collective. Ivan Kazanets, Soviet minister of ferrous metallurgy, also attended the improvised meeting."

Later, a festive meeting was held at the Vasil Kolarov Square in Radomir. Pencho Kubadinski opened the meeting and gave the floor to Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, who spoke about this heroic deed in the history of contemporary Bulgaria.

"Following Tanchev's speech delivered at the solemn meeting, Todor Zhivkov and those accompanying him visited the site where the monument devoted to the Radomir Republic will be built. Todor Zhivkov attended the breaking ground ceremony and later opened an exhibition at the museum devoted to the soldier's uprising--1918."

PREMIER TODOROV SPEAKS AT CELEBRATION IN PERNIK

AU041952Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 4 Nov 78 AU

[Summary] "A celebration marking the 25th anniversary of the Lenin metallurgical plant's founding was held in Pernik today. Present were Stanko Todorov, Boris Manov, Stamen Stamenov, okrug leaders as well as guests from Sofia, the Soviet Union, the GDR and the CSSR." Krum Atanasov, director of the plant, read a report.

"In his greetings speech Comrade Stanko Todorov emphasized the following:

[Todorov--begin recording] "During these 25 years, you have contributed and are contributing to the development of Bulgarian metallurgy and to the successes in building our socialist motherland. Twenty-five years is a short period of time in the history of world metallurgy. However, they were decisive for Bulgaria. They were the beginning of a new era. During these years, Bulgarian heavy industry was founded and one of its most important branches--ferrous metallurgy--was born and strengthened". [end recording]

Following this, Ivan Kazanets, Soviet minister of ferrous metallurgy, conveyed his greetings.

PARTY, STATE ORGANS APPRAISE ZHIVKOV'S AFRICAN TOUR

LD032026Y Sofia BTA in English 1909 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, 3 Nov, BTA--At a joint meeting of the CC of the BCP, the State Council and the Council of Ministers held here today, the highest appraisal was given to the results of Mr Todor Zhivkov's visits to Nigeria, Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

It was noted that the meetings and talks with the leaders of these countries will further expand and strengthen Bulgaria's political ties and create prerequisites for closer economic, scientific, technological and cultural cooperation.

The nation-wide welcome accorded to Mr Zhivkov in the countries visited by him testify to the continuously growing international prestige of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian Communist Party and of their foreign policy in the Balkans and the world which serves the cause of peace and socialism, of the common struggle against imperialism, for doing away with the last remnants of colonialism, racism and apartheid.

As was pointed out at the meeting, the visits of the Bulgarian party and state leader to Nigeria, Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen are an important manifestation of the solidarity of the countries of the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union with the struggle of the young African and Arab states for the consolidation of their national independence, for social and economic progress.

The CC of the BCP, the State Council and the Council of Ministers expressed gratitude to Mr Zhivkov for the major contribution in fulfilling the goals of the visits. They entrusted the ministries and departments concerned with taking the necessary measures for the fulfilment of the accords reached during these visits.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SOFIA

AU041455Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 3 Nov 78 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the celebrations for the 61st Great October Socialist Revolution in Bulgaria, a delegation of the Soviet-Bulgarian friendship society arrived in Sofia, headed by Valentinovich (Nikitin), chairman of the (?Tyumen) Oblast Executive Committee of people's deputies. The delegation was received at Sofia airport and welcomed by Nencho Stanev, first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship All-National Committee, by members of the committee, by representatives of the Soviet Embassy in Sofia and by members of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

A short while ago a meeting was held at the headquarters of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship All-National Committee in Sofia with the Soviet delegation and the Presidium of the all-national committee, headed by (Nikitin). The meeting was inaugurated by Nencho Stanev, first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship All-National Committee. The meeting was also attended by [name indistinct] first secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Sofia and representative of the Soviet societies for friendship with foreign countries.

BCP'S PAPAZOV ADDRESSES OCTOBER REVOLUTION RALLY IN SOFIA

LD031950Y Sofia BTA in English 1834 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, 3 Nov, BTA--A solemn rally to mark the 61st anniversary of the victory of the October Revolution was held here today.

The meeting was attended by the first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council chairman, Mr Todor Zhivkov, by members of the Politburo and secretaries of the CC of the BCP, members of the government, senior party and state officials.

Mr. Nacho Papazov, member of the Secretariat of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the nation-wide committee for Bulgaro-Soviet friendship and chairman of the committee for science and technical progress, read a report on the role and importance of the Great October Socialist Revolution for the revolutionary transformations and victories in the world. Dealing with the epoch-making successes of real socialism, he pointed out that it proves the extreme fruitfulness and prospects of the Marxist-Leninist ideas for the building up of an economic system, ensures conditions for all-round and rapid progress for the entire society. "Real socialism has created a qualitatively new organization of society, genuine democracy of the people whereby the working class and the working people exercise the state power, and have wide access to the management of all spheres of social life and have at their disposal a whole system of socio-economic and political rights and personal freedoms: The right to work, education, culture, rest, dwelling, free medical assistance, ensured old age, etc." Mr Papazov emphasized.

Having stressed the lasting international significance of the October Revolution, he stated: "At present its enemies, in different forms and modifications, are not in a state to reject socialism as a major historical fact of our times, to deny the world socialist community--the embodiment of real socialism. All efforts to minimize the international significance of the revolution, to deny the international experience of the Soviet Union, to lower the role of the general law-governed regularities in the building up of socialism, have suffered defeat."

Mr. Papazov pointed out that the leaderships of the fraternal communist and workers' parties, taking into consideration the conditions in their countries, are creating concrete forms and methods of building up socialism which amplify and further develop the general law-governed regularities and enrich the treasure house of Marxism-Leninism. As an example he indicated the concrete and creative application of the general law-governed regularities of the Great October, of the Soviet experience in Bulgaria. "Life has fully confirmed the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist assessment by the BCP of the character of the revolution in Bulgaria as a creative application and further development of the experience of the Great October Socialist Revolution and of its cause in the new historical conditions," Mr Papazov elaborated.

Pointing out that the Leninist line of the BCP includes as its essential feature the fraternal friendship and cooperation with the CPSU, with the Soviet country, he noted that at present Bulgarian-Soviet friendship is rising to a new, higher stage of still closer cooperation and all-round drawing closer of the BCP with the CPSU, of Bulgaria with the USSR, of the two peoples. "The line of all-round drawing closer with the Soviet Union, of bilateral and multilateral cooperation with the other socialist countries is a reflection of the objective trend towards the internationalization of the entire economic, political and spiritual life of the peoples," the speaker declared.

Further on he dwelt on the significance of the victory of the October Revolution for starting a new stage in the development of the international workers' and communist movement, the main political force of our time. Mr Papazov pointed out that the BCP is waging a consistent struggle against any retreats from the principles of Marxism-Leninism, against bourgeois ideology, against right-wing and "left-wing" revisionism, against anti-Sovietism in whatever form it manifests itself. Stressing the significance of the October Revolution for the development of the national liberation movement and the line followed by Bulgaria of supporting the peoples in their struggle for national and social liberation, for doing away with racism, colonialism and apartheid, Mr Papazov referred to the fruitful results of the just ended visit by the Bulgarian party and state leader Mr Todor Zhivkov to Nigeria, Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Further on he dwelt on the present international situation, on the active foreign political work of the Soviet Union aimed at the consolidation of peaceful co-existence, at disarmament, at expanding the process of detente in the political and military field and at turning it into an irreversible one.

Taking into account the attempts of the imperialist forces to push mankind towards the arms race, Mr Papazov said that completely in tune and even in emulation with the policy of the most reactionary imperialist circles is the hegemonistic course of the Chinese leaders. The report also notes Bulgaria's peace foreign policy, her striving for strengthening peace, goodneighbourliness and cooperation on the Balkan Peninsula. The Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, Mr Vladimir Bazovski, also made a speech.

TSOLOV HONORS SOVIET WORKERS, EXPERTS IN SOFIA

AU032140Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 3 Nov 78 AU

[Summary] A meeting of Soviet and Bulgarian workers and specialists was held at the Soviet Embassy in Sofia. On the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the October Revolution, frontranking workers were awarded medals and orders. The jubilee medal "Bulgarian Liberation Centennial" was awarded to Soviet workers, and the Soviet honorary badge for winners in socialist competition was awarded to Bulgarian workers who distinguished themselves in a noble Soviet-Bulgarian workers competition devoted to the October Revolution anniversary. "Comrade Tano Tsolov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, greeted those honored: Allow me to wish you even stronger unity between us, so that our great and indestructible Bulgarian-Soviet friendship may become even more solid; allow me to wish that the successes of socialist competition may increase even more, for the honor and glory of the great Soviet Union."

BCP'S LILOV RECEIVES BRAZILIAN CP LEADER

AU022215Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 2 Nov 78 AU

[Text] On 2 November Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary, received Luis Carlos Prestes, secretary general of the Brazilian Communist Party, who is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee. During the talk, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two exchanged information on the tasks faced at the present moment by the two fraternal parties. Some topical issues of the world communist and workers movement as well as international life were discussed. Full unity of thought was expressed on all issues. The determination of the two fraternal parties to continue working for further strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism was stressed.

TRADE, PAYMENTS PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

LD032027Y Sofia BTA in English 1907 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 2 Nov, BTA--Today here a trade and payments protocol for 1979 was signed between Bulgaria and Hungary. Bulgaria will export electric trucks and telfers, machine tools and road building machines in exchange for Hungarian buses, communications equipment and machinery for the food industry. Trade in 1979 is to rise by 17-18 per cent over 1978.

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C Z E C H O S L O V A K I A

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KEMPNY RECEIVES CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION

LDO32214Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee study delegation, under the department Deputy Chief Olimp Chukanov, is ending its stay in our country. A final meeting, held with Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, demonstrated the successful, close cooperation and exchange of views on questions concerning the improvement of direction, to which the two fraternal parties devote special attention.

MINISTER DZUR CONGRATULATES USSR'S USTINOV

AUO21245Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Oct 78 p 2 AU

[Unattributed report in the column "International Contacts": "Congratulations on an Award"]

[Text] Yesterday Army Gen M. Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense, sent a letter of congratulations to Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister defense, on his being decorated with the title Hero of the Soviet Union and on the award of the Klement Gottwald Order.

HOFFMANN, GDR'S TISCH DISCUSS TRADE UNION TOPICS

LDO60002Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A working meeting in the west Bohemian region between Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, and Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB, ended today. They discussed questions pertaining to mutual relations and future cooperation between the two trade union organizations. The two representatives also devoted attention to questions of the struggle for strengthening peace, reduction of tension, universal disarmament and increasing the social certainties of the working people.

JOINT JAPANESE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE ENDS SESSION

LDO40010Y Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 3 Nov, CTEKA--A two-day session of the joint Czechoslovak-Japanese economic committee ended in Prague today with the signing of a protocol on bilateral cooperation in the sphere of engineering, the chemical, consumer goods and food industries. The agreement was signed by Chairman of the Czechoslovak chamber of commerce and industry Japanese committee Jiri Demuth and by chairman of the Japanese-Czechoslovak economic committee in Tokyo Eiji Suzuki.

The agreement lays out new possibilities of the development of bilateral trade, exchange of missions and information, as well as cooperation in international exhibitions and trade fairs in the two countries. In the sphere of engineering, both countries will widen their relations in industrial cooperation, application of the results of the scientific-technological development and joint participation in (?their) markets.

Chairman of the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations Evzen Erban presented on this occasion the committee's Gold Medal to chairman of the Japanese-Czechoslovak economic committee in Tokyo Eiji Suzuki for his contribution to the development of friendship and cooperation with Czechoslovakia.

WFTU SUPPORTS IRANIAN WORKERS' STRUGGLE

LD050008Y Prague CTK in English 1510 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 4 Nov, CETEKA--The Prague based World Federation of Trade Unions has issued a statement calling on workers all over the world to intensify their actions of solidarity with the Iranian workers' struggle for decent life and human rights.

The statement said the workers' struggle had entered a new phase with the general strike of oil workers. More than half the nation's public work force of one million is now on strike.

The shah's regime called the army to crush the strike but the workers of Iran are determined to continue their struggle despite the bullets and grenades thrown against their peaceful demonstrations, resulting in hundreds of killed and injured, the statement said.

TRIBUNA CARRIES SERIAL ON SHADRIN CASE

AU031358 [Editorial Report AU] Prague TRIBUNA No 43 in Czech on 25 October 1978 on p 20 carries the first installment of a serial by Genrich Borovik, entitled "One Also Shoots Horses; On One Viennese CIA Operation," which deals with the case of Nicholas Shadrin and is based on materials of Soviet "state security." The 3,000-word article opens by quoting several statements from U.S. magazines and newspapers describing Shadrin as a double or even triple agent who disappeared--under mysterious circumstances--on 20 December 1975 after meeting with two Soviet agents near Vienna's Votiv Church. The article goes on to say: "The author of these lines acquainted himself in the Committee of State Security with the materials on this case, about which the Western press has written so much. These materials shed light on the real fate of the man whom the American papers called Nicholas George Shadrin, citizen of the United States."

The author then describes a Washington meeting between 'Shadrin' and an unnamed official of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, which took place in May 1966. Shadrin is said to have approached the Soviet Embassy employee in a supermarket and to have explained that he could not do it in the Soviet Embassy since "my real name is Nikolay Fyodorovich Artamonov...I was officer on our--well, in fact--our torpedo boat. I emigrated to Sweden...in 1959."

The next part of the first installment--based on testimony by Ilya Aleksandrovich Popov, a member of Artamonov's crew--describes the circumstances of Artamonov's emigration to Sweden and is followed by two short sections, the first quoting a Swedish newspaper of June 1959 on the incident and the other quoting the indictment on the basis of which a Kaliningrade court sentenced Artamonov "for crimes against the state" in September 1959.

The first installment of Borovik's article concludes by describing another meeting of May 1966 between Artamonov and a Soviet Embassy employee. According to the article, in this interview Artamonov deplored his defection to the West and his ensuing cooperation with the U.S. "espionage service" and said that he wanted to "redeem" his guilt.

TURNER SAYS CIA TO INTENSIFY 'SUBVERSIVE WORK ABROAD'

AU031818Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Nov 78 p 6 AU

[G.P. article: "The Blackmailers' Doctrine"]

[Text] CIA Director Turner made it understood point blank at the Washington Press Club that the U.S. intelligence service will pursue its subversive work abroad even more intensely in the future. Other states should be influenced through "political and military pressure", as well as by "military intimidation" to such a degree "that they undertake nothing that conflicts with Washington's interests," Turner trumpeted.

At the same time the Italian weekly L'EUROPEO revealed how the doctrine of undisguised interference is to be implemented in practice. According to L'EUROPEO, there is already an intelligence manual with detailed guidelines for CIA agents in cases where there is a change in the situation in favor of progressive forces in "friendly countries." The secret plan covers the entire range of methods of diversion up to "tactical operations with direct military interference." In this context political observers refer to the recent admissions of former CIA Director Colby on intelligence activities in northern Europe. In his memoirs Colby reported that for many years the CIA had abused the Scandinavian countries for purposes of diversion and espionage. Secret weapon stores were set up in both NATO states of Denmark and Norway and in the neutral countries of Sweden and Finland, and detailed blueprints for blowing up production facilities and communications were worked out. The U.S. Embassy in Stockholm operated as a base for covert operations, according to Colby.

Turner's significant statements and the recent revelations about the CIA's secret plans complement the picture, which the international public has obtained on the nature and objectives of the imperialist intelligence center with additional revealing facts. Founded in September 1947 as a tool of the cold war, the espionage agency has always and everywhere regarded it as its task to fan tensions, unleash conflicts and to block progressive developments.

The means are as dirty as the purpose is criminal: Organization of military interventions and counterrevolutionary conspiracies, instigation of provocations and assassinations of progressive politicians. It was the CIA's task in the past 30 years, Turner boasted recently, "to help to influence events--for example, in Guatemala, Iran, Cuba, Vietnam and Angola." It is well known what this "contribution" look like: A military putsch and overthrow of the Arbenz Government in Guatemala (1954); the murder of Patrice Lumumba (1961); the putsch of the "black colonels" in Greece (1967); the overthrow of the popular unity government in Chile and the murder of Salvadore Allende (1973); massacres in Vietnam under the code name "phoenix"--to only recall a few of the most significant examples.

And this now is to be stepped up further! The impudence of Turner's statement is just as informative as is its timing, since it was made precisely at a stage in which the most reactionary forces of imperialism are steering a course toward the further aggravation of tensions and fanning the arms race, a time in which U.S. President Carter orders the building of important components of the neutron bomb, the U.S. Senate has approved a record arms budget and the NATO armament program is being further escalated. In this conspiracy of the enemies of detente, the CIA is playing the role appropriate to its aims.

LACK OF VOTER PARTICIPATION IN U.S. ELECTIONS NOTED

LDO40044Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Horst Kaeubler commentary]

[Excerpts] It is certain that one of the two candidates, the first a republican, the second a democrat, will be elected next Tuesday in Texas. But to what extent is this election representative? The American mass media are today expressing the fear that on the day of the congressional, gubernatorial and local elections here in the United States the election turnout could reach an all-time low. NEWSWEEK is forecasting that at the most one third of those Americans entitled to vote will turn out to vote next Tuesday. The large American mass media are making no secret of the fact that there has been an alarming increase in dissatisfaction with the much-praised institutions of U.S. democracy. The U.S. Congress' last legislative period made no small contribution toward the disappointments. Even a bourgeois politician like Senator (?McGovern) has now admitted in a survey that the lobbies of large, powerful and influential business groups have controlled the Senate and the House of Representatives on a scale seldom seen in U.S. history. They have legislated tax breaks for big business, stalled the energy saving program--a factor contributing to the fall of the dollar--voted down a law guaranteeing full-employment, indefinitely postponed a national health insurance program, and allocated enormous sums of money to defense at the expense of neglecting urgent social interests.

More and more Americans are beginning to understand the dilemma of U.S. democracy which is becoming clear here. In none of the 50 federal states is the election campaign for seats in Congress, the governor's residence or the municipal and community representative bodies being waged for genuine programs. Most of the candidates are in the payroll of influential interest groups.

The longer the process of creating a broad independent labor coalition is delayed, the more incalculable becomes the danger that ultra-rightwing forces will--in view of the rapidly diminishing election turnout--further consolidate their positions within the two grand bourgeois parties. From Alabama, Carolina, Iowa, New Jersey to Massachusetts markedly ultra-rightwing forces are laying claim to seats in Congress and in other state representative bodies.

CONGRATULATIONS SENT ON AUSTRIAN CP ANNIVERSARY

LDO31932Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0330 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The SED Central Committee has conveyed cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings to the Austrian Communist Party on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of its foundation. The telegram, which is signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, stresses that the Austrian Communist Party is making great efforts to defend the rights of the working people and takes a resolute stand for a democratic alternative to the domination of monopoly capitalism, for peace and social progress.

The message continues: "Our party and people hold in very high esteem the untiring efforts of the Austrian Communist Party over many years to develop and deepen the relations between the GDR and the Republic of Austria in the interest of our two peoples and European security."

REPORTAGE ON NETHERLANDS COMMUNIST PARTY'S VISIT

Honecker Receives Delegation

LDO31844Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1311 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received a delegation of the Netherlands Communist Party [CPN] led by Chairman Henk Hoekstra.

During the cordial and comradely meeting, Erich Honecker and Henk Hoekstra engaged in an extensive exchange of information and views on the policy of the two parties, current problems of international politics and the struggle of the communist and workers parties and all European democratic and peace-loving forces for peace, security and disarmament, for democratic and social progress.

The representatives of the two parties stress the responsibility of communists to unite all peace-loving and democratic forces according to the objectives of the Berlin conference of communist and workers parties, to develop a broad international mass movement against the arms race, especially against the production of the neutron bomb.

Erich Honecker and Henk Hoekstra confirmed the friendship and ties of solidarity between the SED and CPN. They agreed to develop and further consolidate bilateral relations. During the discussions agreement was reached on a joint communique.

Honecker Hosts Dinner

LDO31846Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1400 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, gave a dinner today in honor of the Netherlands Communist Party Chairman Henk Hoekstra. Erich Honecker and Henk Hoekstra proposed toasts in which they paid tribute to the importance of the discussions between the two parties, and stressed the agreement to develop and deepen bilateral relations.

CPN Chairman Meets Journalists

LDO32312Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1747 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Relations between the SED and the Netherlands Communist Party [CPN] will be further strengthened as a result of the talks in Berlin. This was stated by Henk Hoekstra, chairman of the CPN, to the press in Berlin today. It is primarily a question of uniting in the face of present-day problems affecting the whole world. The strengthened relations with the SED contribute, he said, to an expansion of the fight of the entire international communist movement for peace and security.

At the forefront is the fight against armament, nuclear weapons and the neutron bomb. For this intensive cooperation of all communist parties is necessary.

Henk Hoekstra and Joop Wolff, member of the Central Committee Politburo, briefed journalists in detail about the movement in the Netherlands against the arms race and for world wide disarmament.

They noted that new forms of unity of action have been created in this struggle. It is first of all necessary to recognize the dangers emanating from militarism in the FRG. Joop Wolff said: "Unfortunately, there are two different German states. We are of course glad that the GDR, which is our ally, exists. The GDR has become a stable factor for peace."

In preparation for the 60th anniversary of the CPN this month, the party is planning symposiums and other events, which will deal with the most important stages of the party's history, in particular the fight against colonialism and the traditions in the fight against the capitalist crisis and against unemployment, Henk Hoekstra stated. The significance of the international communist movement for peace and security will also be emphasized.

The CPN chairman reported that attempts by the bourgeoisie to eliminate the party had become particularly strong before the 25th party conference at the beginning of this year. These attempts failed. One result of the party conference was the growth of the CPN, which has reversed the decline in membership from the time of the cold war, Henk Hoekstra noted. The circulation of the party paper has grown and new party organizations have been created in the country.

The CPN will not limit itself to criticism of the capitalist system, Henk Hoekstra said. A scientific bureau of the party has developed an alternative program, which answers a number of important questions. It is not solely a question of such issues as wage increases or the elimination of unemployment. The fight against armament plays an important role. A saving of 2 billion guilders from the arms budget would mean new opportunities of work for tens of thousands of workers.

In conclusion Henk Hoekstra touched on the role of the experiences gained in the countries of true socialism. The fight of the workers movement is international, he said. The results achieved in one country naturally make the conditions for the fight in other states more favorable. Without doubt the good results achieved in the socialist countries have had a beneficial influence on developments in other parts of the world.

Honecker Toasts Delegation

DW032000Y East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1833 GMT 3 Nov 78 DW

[Excerpt from toast proposed by SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker at a dinner in honor of Netherlands CP Chairman Henk Hoeckstra in Berlin today--recorded]

[Text] We had a fruitful exchange of opinion, characterized by the friendship and fraternal solidarity between our two parties. This has confirmed again that we have the same views on the basic questions related to our joint struggle for peace, security detente and for democratic and social progress. At the Berlin conference of communist and workers parties we jointly reaffirmed that peace is the foremost and most important goal of our struggle. The danger of global nuclear war must be averted, the arms race halted and disarmament implemented.

It is in this very sense that the German Democratic Republic in accordance with the resolutions of the 9th SED Congress seeks to further political detente and to achieve its completion by military detente. We are doing this in the fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other socialist states. Our party and the working people in our country highly appreciate the contribution of the Dutch communists in the struggle for the preservation of peace. Since more than three decades they have been leading the movement against nuclear armament and against the danger of global nuclear war.

In this context I would like to point to the activities you have developed together with other peace-loving forces in the Netherlands against the neutron bomb. From the international forum in Amsterdam in March this year strong impulses have emanated for a broad mass movement against introduction of this horrible mass annihilation weapon and against its deployment in the West European NATO area. Dear Dutch comrades, we assure you of the firm support of our party and the GDR people. We restate our solidarity with all those in the world fighting against imperialism, for socialism and peace, for the right of mankind to freedom, happiness and prosperity.

Joint Communiqué Issued

LD060026Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1318 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The SED and CPN agree "that, through a hard struggle, the forces of peace have succeeded in creating more favorable prospects for a permanent peace." This is stated in a joint communiqué of the SED and CPN published today, on Sunday. The communiqué was signed in Berlin at the conclusion of the visit by a delegation of the CPN headed by Chairman Henk Hoekstra.

"In the fight for peace the successes of the socialist countries in building socialism and communism, the successes of the fight by the masses in the capitalist countries and national liberation movements stand as the basic preconditions for detente and peaceful coexistence," the communiqué states. In view of the arms race fanned by the reactionary circles of international monopoly capital and the serious dangers for mankind emanating from it, the two parties deem it necessary "resolutely to oppose the increased activities of certain imperialist and military forces which seek to undermine the process of detente and restore the international climate of the cold war period."

"The two parties emphasize the importance of the Helsinki Final Act for the process of detente in Europe and the world, and believe that it is necessary for the signatory states to implement it fully. In this connection they deem it urgently necessary to develop concrete steps and initiatives in order to extend political detente by ending the arms race and achieving disarmament. They view with particular urgency the prohibition of the development and production of new types and systems of mass destruction weapons, in particular the neutron bomb. The two parties condemn the latest decision to build important component parts of the neutron bomb, which was made under pressure from the Pentagon and military circles", the communiqué states. "The SED and CPN affirm the topical significance of the Berlin conference of the communist and workers parties of Europe for the common fight for peace, security, cooperation and social progress. They agreed to deepen further the relations between the SED and the CPN on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and internationalist solidarity, and agree on relevant concrete measures," the communiqué concludes.

Delegation Returns Home

LD060032Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0921 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--A delegation of the CPN headed by Chairman Henk Hoekstra, which has been visiting the GDR at the invitation of the SED Central Committee, left for home on Sunday. The delegation was seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by SED Politburo member Hermann Axen. Prior to their departure the guests visited Potsdam Bezirk and Cecilienhof Memorial.

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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

HONECKER, STOPH GREET ALGERIA ON REVOLUTION DAY

AU021232Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[Greetings message from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman; and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, to Houari Boumediene, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria]

[Text] To Comrade Houari Boumediene, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and president of the Council of the Revolution, Algiers.

Highly esteemed Comrade Boumediene: On the 24th anniversary of the beginning of the armed liberation struggle of the Algerian people we convey to you, the members of the Council of the Revolution, the government and the people of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, the most cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the GDR Government and people.

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria people has achieved great successes in the sacrificial struggle for the country's revolutionary transformation. The GDR is following with sympathy and respect the efforts made in Algeria to deepen social progress and to defend the achievements of the revolution. We are firmly convinced that the joint struggle against imperialism and reaction, for peace and social progress constitutes a solid foundation for further developing friendly cooperation between our peoples and states.

Please accept, highly esteemed Comrade Boumediene, the best wishes for the health, energy and further successes in your responsible work for the benefit of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria people.

Signed Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council Chairman and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers Chairman

CONCERN OVER ISRAELI, S. AFRICAN 'NUCLEAR OPTIONS' EXPRESSED

LD040002Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1955 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] United Nations, New York--The GDR was elected as a member of ECOSOC by the plenary meeting of the United Nations General Assembly in New York today.

In a statement before the vote, Peter Florin, GDR deputy foreign minister and the GDR's permanent representative at the United Nations, expressed concern that treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons "cannot yet be regarded as universal." He pointed out that states like Israel and South Africa, "which have been condemned by the United Nations on more than one occasion on account of their inhumane policies, will sooner or later be in a position to produce nuclear weapons, and thus create additional dangers for peace. Who can give the nations a guarantee that these states will only use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, as is often maintained," He said. "We regard it as a dangerous error to accept that keeping the 'nuclear option' open contributes to the strengthening of international and national security of states, and we would like to point out the heavy responsibility of states who export nuclear technology."

TELEVISION COMMENT ON U.S. POSITION ON SALT TALKS

LD051916Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] President Carter spoke about the prospects for the SALT agreement in a campaign speech in California. He said that it was possible but far from certain that the agreement would be concluded this year. It is interesting to note that at the previous stop of his campaign tour, in Portland, Oregon, Carter had said that he was determined to realize the agreement within a few weeks.

We are used to Carter's speeches being sometimes optimistic, sometimes pessimistic--one might say inconsistent. It is not us who brand the U.S. President with this disrespectful epithet: The highly respected paper, the Paris LE MONDE has characterized his policy by saying that he is only consistent in his inconsistency. It is customary to defend him by reference to his internal political difficulties, for example, that now, before the Senate elections, he has to use a harsh or soft tone when speaking of the Soviet Union, express optimism or pessimism concerning the SALT agreement, always depending on the leanings of the particular electors he faces. This, however, is merely a semi-truth.

The full truth is that Washington has begun, in its own way, to prepare for the talks which must be held--probably once again at the foreign ministerial level--before the SALT agreement can be signed. It is obvious that Washington would like to extract new concessions from the Soviet Union. It would like to forget that Moscow has made a considerable concession concerning the medium range--and therefore not even strategic--bomber and Washington has promised to make similar concessions. Following his most recent New York negotiations, Gromyko expressed the hope in a television interview that the U.S. President and Government would resolutely adhere to the position they had adopted during the talks. It seems that the Soviet foreign minister knew in advance why he would have to call his partners to account.

IMPORTANCE OF USSR-VIETNAM TREATY STRESSED

LD052358Y Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

["For Vietnam's Future"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 5 Nov, MTI--NEPSZABADSAG's (early) edition carries a commentary under the above title on the recently signed Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and cooperation treaty.

"The Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and cooperation treaty signed in Moscow on Friday is an extremely important (?diplomatic) document. Together with other accessorial and supplementary agreements in which the Soviet Union promises long-term assistance in restoring Vietnam, in the construction of a new, socialist society there, in its spirit this treaty is direct continuation of that several decade-old internationalist cooperation, which has always characterized the two fraternal countries' relations. As to its contents: It is such a culmination of friendship and reliance on each other conceived in solidarity which (?complies) best with the requirements of this age and conditions.

The socialist countries' friendship, their readiness to help each other have their roots in the common world outlook, in the pursuit of common goals and in the identity of interests in the major issues of our era.

If the affected parties under certain circumstances put down in a contractual form such relations, with this act they solemnly reveal also for the outsiders the most important topical traits of their cooperation and the essence of their common goals.

In the present case a state that has been existing for over three (words indistinct) though, it was restored in its fulness a mere three years ago, fitted in the well-elaborated system of bi- and multilateral agreements of the socialist states.

This new agreement is also designed to strengthen international peace and security, as well as the system of interstate relations based on equal rights. The parties to the agreement--as this was emphasized also in words at the time of signing it by their highest ranking representatives--do not mean to violate anybody's interests and are not setting up an alliance against anyone. At the same time the document declares in full firmness, that in case of an attack against any of the signatories, or if the danger of an attack emerges, the contracting parties will immediately start negotiations on averting the danger, and on measures necessary to guarantee the peace and security of their countries.

It did not depend on the contracting parties but on the doings of a third power that exactly in the moment of signing the agreement Vietnam's peace and security cannot be called undisturbed. The incidents on the Chinese-Vietnamese border with which the Chinese leadership means to hamper socialist building work and pressurize its southern socialist neighbour, are getting ever more frequent. In addition, this is only the continuation of the bitter war going on for months from the Cambodian side of Vietnam, and executors of which are the Cambodian but its conceivers and to a growing extent also its participants are also the Chinese. Vietnam is today one of the most significant socialist countries of Asia, which has won high repute with its consistent and astonishingly heroic struggle which lasted for decades. It is a nation whose friendship is sought for and gladly accepted by several of its enemies of yesterday, as well. A convincing enough evidence of this was Pham Van Dong's reception in the ASEAN states. The same countries are following with growing concern China's policy claiming or even taking with force Vietnamese territories, their expanding collaboration with the Americans and their joint schemes with the Japanese monopolists. Vietnam is today in the way of China because its expansionist efforts seem to break on Hanoi's firmness. It follows from this situation that the new agreement will be a powerful factor of peace, security and progress in the region.

The protection of Vietnam's socialist building work and its achievements attained at the price of the blood of its sons is the present variation of the same policy, which prevailed in the years when Vietnam was facing the American aggression and the Soviet Union and the community of the socialist countries acted on Vietnam's side", concludes the NEPSZABADSAG article.

OFFICIALS ATTEND FESTIVE MASS HONORING POPE'S INAUGURATION

AU021515Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 31 Oct 78 p 8 AU

[Unattributed report: "Festive Mass at the Cathedral"]

[Text] In honor of the inauguration of Pope John Paul II, Cardinal Dr Laszlo Lekai, the archbishop of Esztergom, celebrated a festive mass at St Stephen's Cathedral in Budapest at 7 p.m. on 29 October.

The festive ceremony was attended, on behalf of the government, by Dr Imre Markoja, minister of justice; Janos Nagy, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Istvan Straub, deputy chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs. Several heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Budapest were also present.

KADAR, NEMETH ATTEND WREATHLAYING CEREMONIES

LD052058Y Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 5 Nov, MTI--The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, the Council of Ministers and the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front Sunday held a wreathlaying ceremony in commemoration of the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The ceremony took place at the Budapest Monument of Soviet Heroes.

After the tunes of the Soviet and the Hungarian national anthems, wreaths were laid to the monument on behalf of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee by First Secretary Janos Kadar, and by CC Secretary Karoly Nemeth, both members of the Political Committee too. On behalf of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, a wreath was laid by President Pal Losonczi, member of the HSWP Political Committee, and by Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council. The government's wreath was placed by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers and by Gyorgy Aczel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Both members of the HSWP Political Committee.

On behalf of the Hungarian Embassy of the Soviet Union Ambassador Vladimir Pavlov and counsellor Felix Bogdanov, as well as military and air attache Brig Gen Dmitry Osadchy placed wreaths. The National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front was represented at the ceremony by General Secretary Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee, by President Gyula Kallai and by Secretary Mrs Gyula Szentistavanyi. On behalf of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions General Secretary Sandor Gaspar, member of the HSWP Political Committee, and President Aladar Foldvari laid wreaths. Lajos Czinege, defence minister, Andras Benkei, minister of internal affairs, and Brig Gen Arpad Papp, national commander of the workers' militia, placed wreaths on behalf of the armed corps.

The wreath of the Soviet Southern Army troops temporarily stationed in Hungary was laid by Col Gen Fedor Krivda, commander of the Southern Army troops, Fedor Ishchenko and Lt Gen Vladimir Veriovkyn-Rochalsky. The wreathlaying ceremony was also attended by Valeria Benke, Jeno Fock, Istvan Huszar, Dezso Nemes, Miklos Ovari, members of the HSWP Political Committee, by Sandor Borbely, Andras Gyenes, Imre Gyori, Ferenc Havasi, Mihaly Korom, secretaries of the Central Committee.

OFFICIALS CABLE GREETINGS TO SOVIET LEADERS

LD052142Y Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 5 Nov, MTI--"The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution has opened a new chapter in the history of mankind.

It also gave an enormous stimulus to the struggle of the international workers movement and the national liberation fights. Upon the influence of the Great October and with help of the first worker-peasant state the world's social-political visage has changed fundamentally in these six decades", emphasize the Hungarian leaders--Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar--in their cable to Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin.

The cable marking the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution points out, among other things: "The Soviet state is pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy, which expresses the fundamental interests of the people's of the world, and is working with success on the realization of its comprehensive peace program. The unceasing increase of the international political influence, economic and defence potential of this first socialist state promotes with an ever greater efficiency the struggle of the world's peoples for detente, disarmament and peace."

"The Hungarian people, the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, implementing the resolutions of the party's 11th congress, are working on the building of the advanced socialist society in the certain knowledge that they can always rely on their true friend and ally, the Soviet Union. Hungarian-Soviet friendship and cooperation relying on the identity of the ideals, goals and interests, are getting deeper every day, the relations of our countries (?broaden) every field of life."

"Our people is seeking that the countries of the socialist community and the progressive forces of the world attain further success in creating social progress, socialism and a happier future for mankind. In pursuit of peaceful coexistence the Hungarian People's Republic is fighting consistently for detente, for the consolidation of peace and security. In view of this end it fully backs the similar international initiatives of the Soviet Union, and takes active part in the struggle for their realization. On the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism our parties work together for the consolidation of the unity of the international workers and communist movement."

Finally the Hungarian leaders wish outstanding success to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the whole Soviet people in implementing the resolutions of the party's 25th congress, and in their struggle for the consolidation of peace and international security.

RACZ MEETS MLADENOV, IVANOV IN BULGARIA

LD032136Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Pal Racz, deputy minister of foreign affairs, has been having discussions in Bulgaria. During his 4-day visit he has been received by Bulgarian Foreign Minister Mladenov, and has discussed relations between the two countries and international questions with his host, Deputy Foreign Minister Mariy Ivanov.

SWEDISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

LD032114Y Budapest MTI in English 1747 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 3 Nov, MTI--Invited by the Central Council of Trade Unions (CCTU), a delegation of the Swedish Trade Union Alliance (LO), headed by President Gunnar Nilsson, paid an official visit to Hungary between October 29 and November 3.

The Hungarian delegation attending the talks, marked by an open and cordial atmosphere, was led by Sandor Gaspar, the CCTU general secretary.

At the discussions the heads of the LO and the CCTU gave information about their countries' economic and political situation, about trade union activities and possibilities for the further strengthening of bilateral trade union contacts. Agreement was reached on the broadening and intensification of the relations between the Hungarian and Swedish trade unions. Views were exchanged on topical issues of the international trade union movement, on its perspectives, on chances for cooperation and on the necessity of strengthening solidarity.

The Swedish guests were received by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. The LO representatives called at the Budapest united incandescent lamp factory, at the Babolna agricultural complex, at the trade union central school, where President Gunnar Nilsson spoke about the situation of the Swedish trade union movement, as well as about the LO'S targets and tasks to Hungarian trade union officials.

In the course of the visit the delegation paid great attention to the social function, and sphere of authority of Hungarian trade unions. He paid tribute to the efforts being made by Hungarian unions and to results attained in developing the society, as well as in the constant improvement of the workers' living and working conditions and cultural development. The Swedish trade union delegation left Budapest on Friday.

GYORGY LAZAR TO VISIT GDR IN 'COMING DAYS'

LD032035Y Budapest MTI in English 1752 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 3 Nov, MTI--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, is to pay a friendly visit to the German Democratic Republic, in the coming days at the invitation from Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic.

JOINT COMMITTEE HOLDS TALKS IN ULAANBAATAR

LD031752Y Budapest MTI in English 1023 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 2 Nov, MTI--The 12th meeting of the intergovernmental Hungarian-Mongolian economic and scientific-technical cooperation committee ended in Ulaanbaatar on Thursday. The two delegations to the talks were led by Janos Borbandi, vice chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and by Tumenbayaryn Ragchaa, first deputy of the chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, the two cochairmen of the cooperation committee.

At the conference a thorough survey was made of the possibilities to develop the two countries' economic cooperation. Special attention was paid to the state of realizing the accords reached at the September meeting between Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar and Mongolian Prime Minister Jambyn Batmonh. The two sides set the tasks necessary for the modernization of the biocomplex at Songino, meat factory at Darhan and clothing factor at Ulaanbaatar, all built by Hungarian participation. Discussions were held on ways to develop mutually advantageous cooperation in geological projects. The jointly set tasks have been laid down in a protocol.

Janos Borbandi was received by Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic. The delegation, led by Janos Borbandi, returned to Budapest on Thursday.

REPORTAGE ON AWARD, PROMOTION CEREMONIES

Czinege Appointed Army General

LD031816Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The Presidential Council has appointed Col Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, army general, and Lt Gen Karoly Csemi, state secretary for defense, colonel general, in recognition of their work for strengthening socialist national defense and on the occasion of 7 November. The ceremony held at the Ministry of Defense was attended by Sandor Gaspar, member of the party Politburo, deputy chairman of the Presidential Council; Mihaly Korom, Central Committee secretary, and Janos Borbandi, deputy premier.

Military, Police Promotion Ceremonies

LD041948Y Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 3 Nov, MTI--On the occasion of the approaching 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution the Ministry of Defence held a decoration ceremony today in Budapest. The ceremonial event was attended by Sandor Gaspar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and vice president of the Presidential Council; Mihaly Korom, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and Janos Borbandi, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. The representatives of the command of the Soviet Southern Army troops temporarily stationed in Hungary with Lt Gen Leonid Lubgan at the head, as well as high-ranking officers of the allied armed forces and members of the Defence Ministry's Military Council, were also present.

At the ceremony Army Gen Lajos Czinege, defence minister, distributed documents of promotion to general and decorations. [as received] The Presidential Council promoted three colonels to brigadier generals, twelve officers received Red Star medals, and 35 further ones were awarded medals for excellent service. The defence ministry promoted 23 officers to colonels.

A similar ceremony was held Friday at the Ministry of Internal Affairs as well. The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic promoted two police colonels to brigadier generals. The Red Star medal was awarded to 13 members of the ministry's staff, and further 37 received medals for excellent service. The minister of internal affairs promoted 13 lieutenant colonels to colonels.

The honoured received their decorations from Minister of Internal Affairs Andras Benkei. The ceremony was attended by Gyula Szeker, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by Sandor Racz, department head at the HSWP CC, as well as by V. Y. Pavlov, Budapest ambassador of the Soviet Union. The representatives of the allied armed forces and of the Soviet Southern Army troops temporarily stationed in Hungary were also present.

LEADERS GREET CSSR COUNTERPARTS ON ANNIVERSARIES

AU020950Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28-29 Oct 78 p 1 AU

[Greetings message from Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary; Henryk Jablonski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and State Council chairman; and Piotr Jaroszewicz, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman, to CSSR counterparts on CSSR anniversaries]

[Text] To Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR; and to Comrade Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Government, in Prague:

Dear comrades, these days the fraternal peoples of the CSSR are celebrating the anniversaries of three great events in their history: The 60th anniversary of independence; the 30th anniversary of nationalization and the 10th anniversary of the federation of the Czech lands and Slovakia. These events have become successive stages in the construction and consolidation of the Czechoslovak state and in imparting to it the present form of Socialist Czechoslovakia. Class and working masses led by the CPCZ created the conditions for your country's comprehensive political, economic, social and cultural development. This is attested to by the enormous progress in all spheres of CSSR life and by the increase of the CSSR's international importance, which confirms the correctness of the road chosen 30 years ago.

Increasing its achievements with each passing year, Socialist Czechoslovakia constitutes an indestructible link in the community of socialist states and contributes to strengthening the forces of socialism, peace and progress in the world.

The fraternal friendship linking the peoples of Poland and Czechoslovakia, which is cemented each day through the developing cooperation and increasing rapprochement of our peoples, has been placed on lasting foundations thanks to the ideological unity of our parties and the political community of our two states.

Joining you in your gratification and joy on the occasion of your jubilee celebrations, we wish you, dear comrades, further achievements for the good of the peoples of Czechoslovakia, socialism and peace.

[Signed] Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers

FOREIGN MINISTER WOJTASZEK BEGINS VISIT TO BRITAIN

LD051935Y Warsaw PAP in English 1733 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] London, 5 Nov, PAP--Poland's Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek arrived in London today for an official visit at the invitation of Britain's Foreign Secretary David Owen. The programme of the visit envisages bilateral talks and meetings with Britain's leading politicians.

Today, Minister Wojtaszek laid a wreath at the monument of Polish pilots in Northolt who were killed in struggles against the Nazis on the western front. Wreaths were also laid by Air Vice Marshal William J. Herrington and representatives of the local polonia. Then the Polish minister laid a wreath at the Karl Marx tomb in the Highgate cemetery. The Polish-British talks which start tomorrow will concern mainly international issues of interest to both countries.

SOVIET DELEGATION LED BY POLYAKOV ARRIVES IN WARSAW

LD052254Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A delegation from the Central Executive of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society has arrived in Poland, at the invitation of the main board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, to celebrate the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The delegation is headed by Ivan Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The delegation was welcomed at Warsaw's Okęcie Airport by Jan Szydłak, deputy premier and chairman of the main board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society. During their stay in Warsaw, the Soviet guests will take part in a solemn concert at the congress hall to mark the 61st anniversary of the Great October Revolution. They will meet with leaders of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society and the workforce of one of the capital's industrial works. They will also visit Płock and Kraków.

JAROSZEWICZ SENDS CONDOLENCES TO ROMANIA'S MANESCU

LD032230Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Piotr Jaroszewicz, Council of Ministers chairman, has sent a message of condolences to Romanian Prime Minister Manescu in connection with the tragic consequences of the explosion at the oil refinery of the Ploesti petrochemical combine.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES VENEZUELAN MINISTER OF EDUCATION

LD031834Y Warsaw in English to Europe 1600 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz today received the Venezuelan minister of education, Carlos Rafael Silva, who is currently visiting Poland. Among other things they discussed the ongoing educational reforms here with particular emphasis on vocational training. Much attention was devoted to the further expansion of cultural cooperation between Poland and that South American country. The meeting was also attended by Poland's minister of education, Jerzy Kuberski.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FRG'S GENSCHER'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Talks With Wojtaszek

LD032246Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The plenary talks between the Polish and FRG ministers of foreign affairs, Emil Wojtaszek and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, have ended. They exchanged views on topics discussed at the 33d UN General Assembly session, particularly strengthening peace and détente, and progress in disarmament. They pointed out the importance of Edward Gierek's initiative at that session to table the Polish declaration on education of societies in the spirit of peace and its impact on peacefully transforming international relations and the future of nations.

During the talks, the two sides coordinated a communique on the visit.

Meets With Olszowski

LD032248Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] This afternoon, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG deputy chancellor and foreign minister, met Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and party Central Committee secretary. They discussed bilateral economic cooperation. This evening, Hans-Dietrich Genscher arrived in Cracow.

Meets With Gierek

LD032240Y Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Nov, PAP--Today, the PUWP CC first secretary Edward Gierek received Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany Hans-Dietrich Genscher, now on an official visit in Poland. During the meeting present was Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek.

The sides discussed progress in the normalization of relations between the two countries on the basis of the agreement concluded in December 1970 and the Helsinki accord, as well as directions of further development of cooperation in various spheres. Both sides expressed their readiness and desire to further normalize relations which is in the interest of the societies in Poland and in the FRG and is of great significance for the consolidation of detente and peace in central Europe.

During the talks raised were also some international problems, particularly those concerning the consolidation of peace, security and cooperation in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act. Present were Polish Ambassador to the FRG Jan Chylinski and the FRG Ambassador to Poland Werner Aherens.

Communique Issued

LD032316Y Warsaw PAP in English 2119 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

["Communique on FRG Foreign Minister's Visit to Poland"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Nov, PAP--The communique on the official visit paid to Poland by FRG Vice Chancellor and federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher states, among other things, that during the visit a broad exchange of views on further development of relations between the two countries and international issues took place. It was stated that the process of normalization, based on the treaty of December 7, 1970, subsequent agreements and decisions was advancing and that considerable progress was achieved in a number of areas.

That positive development was viewed at the same time as an important contribution to the cause of detente and cooperation in Europe. A common desire was expressed to further proceed along the road of normalization and to seek, in the same spirit, solutions to outstanding problems.

(?Pointing) to the important role played by direct dialogue between leading politicians of the two countries it was stressed that the visit paid by the first secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek to the FRG in 1976 and the one paid by the FRG federal chancellor Helmut Schmidt to Poland in 1977 were of paramount importance for the future of relations between the two states and peoples.

During the talks, stated the communique, a lot of attention was devoted to bilateral economic relations, pointing to the necessity of undertaking further efforts aimed at an increase and greater balancing of commercial exchange. The constant development of cultural exchange was positively assessed. Both ministers expressed the readiness to commit themselves to the cause of the common goal, that is to say to the unbiased education of youth in the spirit of mutual understanding and to further action in that field paying heed to the recommendations of the joint commission for school books.

According to the communique, while exchanging views on international issues, both sides confirmed the necessity to further continue and deepen the process of detente, to observe the principles of relations between states on the basis of the decisions of the CSCE Final Act.

Also stressed was the need to make progress in the field of disarmament and arms limitation, to support efforts aimed at non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. Both ministers--stated the communique--attach utmost importance to the Soviet-American SALT negotiations.

Satisfaction was expressed at the good atmosphere and course of the talks and the conviction voiced that they would serve further positive development of relations. H. D. Genscher invited E. Wojtaszek to pay a return visit to the FRG.

Visits Auschwitz, Birkenau

LD042316Y Warsaw PAP in English 2116 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Nov, PAP--The three-day official visit to Poland paid by the FRG foreign minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher ended today.

In the morning, Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher visited the site of the Auschwitz-Birkenau former Nazi extermination camp, where the Nazis committed genocide--the most atrocious out of their numerous crimes. This is the world's biggest burial ground, where people were gassed, shot, and tortured and their bodies were burnt in crematoria to erase the traces of the crimes which were unparalleled in the history of mankind. There, the Nazis murdered over four million people from all over Europe.

The FRG foreign minister and the accompanying ministers went through the camp gate, which bears a cynical inscription "Arbeit Macht Frei" (work will make you free).

At first, Auschwitz was set up as a central concentration camp for the Polish population from southern Poland. Then, people from all over Europe were exterminated there. At the same time, it was the largest centre for inmates--workers for the industry of the Third Reich. Out of millions of Auschwitz prisoners, only tens of thousands lived to see its liberation in 1945.

Minister Genscher entered block No 4 and stood in front of the urn symbolizing four million of victims.

Then the guests passed to the yard of block 11--the block of death. At the foot of the wall of death, the place of the camp inmates' executions, is an ever-burning fire. Minister Genscher paid homage to the memory of the victims of Nazi crimes and laid flowers at the wall of death.

Minister Genscher left Oswiecim (Auschwitz) for Brzezinka (Birkenau), the site of Nazi's **another** camp set up when it turned out that the Auschwitz camp was not sufficient to satisfy their criminal acts.

At the site of former crematories the international monument to the victims of fascism erected on the motion of former Auschwitz inmates and the Government of Poland is situated. H.D. Genscher laid a wreath entwined with ribbon with the FRG national colours at the historical monuments.

In the afternoon, the FRG foreign minister and his entourage took part in a farewell ceremony. At the Balice Airport in Cracow the guests were bidden farewell by Cracow's hosts with the head of the Cracow People's Council Kazimierz Barcikowski. Present was Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Jozef Czyrek.

Leaves for Home

LDO41516Y Warsaw PAP in English 1323 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Nov, PAP--The FRG foreign minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher left Poland for home after concluding his three day official visit to Poland.

LEADERS ADDRESS PZPR ECONOMIC SESSION IN WARSAW

Gierek Address

AU021518Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Oct 78 pp 1, 4 AU

[Report on speech by PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek at the 30 October PZPR session held in Warsaw to discuss the national socioeconomic task for 1979]

[Text] Summing up the session, E. Gierek stressed that the conditions in which we live and work are difficult. The economic recession in the capitalist countries has generated an increased trend toward discriminatory practices vis-a-vis trade with the socialist countries, including our country.

OUR ECONOMIC CADRE, E. GIEREK SAID, MUST GET USED TO WORKING UNDER THESE DIFFICULT CONDITIONS, because there is nothing to indicate that these conditions might change over the next few years. This is why we must do our best to insure that our imports primarily include the necessary supplies of raw and other materials for production and coproduction. We must also exploit domestic possibilities for producing the coproduction elements that we have been importing so far. Intensifying comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries is of crucial importance for favorable implementation of our plans.

We are having difficulties with agriculture. We have had to make great effort to complete the harvest and to clear the fields. Our special task at present is to collect sufficient amounts of potatoes, vegetables and fruit for the winter. Each voivodship and each major town should possess its own reserves so that there is no produce shortage in the market during the winter and spring.

Agriculture should rationally use all fodder yields harvested this year to further increase stockbreeding. This year hog breeding has slightly improved, the increase in procurement prices being one reason for this.

We must do our best to maintain and intensify current favorable trends in animal breeding development. THERE IS STILL MUCH TO BE DONE, PARTICULARLY IN CATTLE BREEDING, WHICH IS DEVELOPING AT A LOWER PACE THAN IS ACTUALLY POSSIBLE. [paragraph continues]

THE POLITBURO HAS WORKED OUT AND ADOPTED A SPECIAL PROGRAM TO THIS END, AND ALL VOIVODSHIPS SHOULD SET ABOUT IMPLEMENTING THIS PROGRAM.

DISCUSSING INVESTMENT DIFFICULTIES, E. GIEREK SAID THAT THEY ARE PRIMARILY GENERATED BY THE CONSIDERABLE EXPANSION OF INVESTMENT COMMITMENTS. WE NEED IRON DISCIPLINE IN THIS REGARD, HE SAID, AND WE MUST CONCENTRATE OUR EFFORTS ON COMPLETING INVESTMENTS ALREADY UNDER CONSTRUCTION, because otherwise the investment completion schedules will be extended. We should bear in mind, E. Gieriek said, that new investments must not be regarded as the only element of economic development. It goes without saying that modernization of existing plants is an excellent substitute for constructing new plants. Advantages accruing from this are obvious.

IMPROVING OF INVESTMENT EFFECTIVENESS IS THE BASIC CONDITION FOR A HIGHER GENERAL ECONOMIC EFFECTIVENESS.

Unfortunately, the past few years have not been the best in this regard. True, labor productivity is increasing rapidly, but this is primarily because of the better machinery and the higher technological standards of production equipment. On the other hand, labor productivity is not profiting to the necessary extent from improvements in work organization and discipline and from a more effective use of machinery and installations.

IMPROVING THE QUALITY AND RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTS AND REDUCING THE NUMBER OF REJECTS IS AN IMPORTANT PROBLEM, E. GIEREK SAID. RAW AND OTHER MATERIALS ARE TOO VALUABLE NOWADAYS AND THE IMPORTS OF THESE MATERIALS ARE TOO COSTLY FOR US TO BE ABLE TO AFFORD ANY WASTE IN THIS REGARD. IT IS AT TIMES MORE PROFITABLE TO PRODUCE FEWER GOODS OF BETTER QUALITY. Some plants' production does not meet existing needs and yet, in many cases, they could improve the situation by changing the range of their products.

WE MUST, TO AN INCREASING EXTENT, TAKE ACCOUNT OF THE SOCIAL EFFECTIVENESS OF WHAT WE DO. WE MUST PAY ATTENTION TO THE RATIO BETWEEN THE SOCIAL RESOURCES PROVIDED BY OUR COMMUNITY AND THE RESULTS PRODUCED BY THESE RESOURCES. We must intensify our efforts to lower production costs and to progress in rationalizing economic management of all production factors--labor, production assets, energy, fuels, raw effectiveness of the economy.

WE MUST DO OUR LEVEL BEST IN ATTENDING TO THE WORKING PEOPLE'S LIVING CONDITIONS, IN SEEING TO IT THAT WORK AND PERFORMANCE ARE JUSTLY REWARDED AND IN TAKING GOOD CARE OF HYGIENE, SAFETY, COMMUTING AND WINTER SUPPLIES FOR WORKING FAMILIES.

E. Gieriek further said that CONSOLIDATING THE MARKET EQUILIBRIUM IS THE KEY SOCIOECONOMIC PROBLEM. In most general terms, the issue in this connection is to be more consistent than before in controlling all elements of this equilibrium--increases in market production, more efficient adjustment of production to actual needs, greater discipline in payments to people, and improvements in the trade network's performance.

It is necessary, E. Gieriek said, to intensify party control over changes in prices, especially in fixed prices locally. We must introduce more effective measures to stabilize the working people's living issues.

THE 1979 PLAN SHOULD CLOSELY FOLLOW OUR CURRENT AND FUTURE NEEDS, E. GIEREK CONTINUED. WE SHOULD FOCUS OUR EFFORTS ON HARMONIZING SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. In particular, we must assist those branches of the national economy that are lagging and hindering other branches' development. [paragraph continues]

We must continue to give preference to the production that meets domestic market and export needs and we must pay particular attention to agriculture.

We will implement next year's tasks under more complicated external and domestic conditions. These conditions will be much more difficult than in the first half of the seventies. We must adjust to these conditions and change the methods of our activities. Increases in production through improvements in economic effectiveness are now of paramount importance. This is the only feasible and justified solution under our conditions.

WE ARE NEARING THE END OF THE PRESENT DECADE, E. GIEREK SAID. DESPITE VARIOUS PROBLEMS AND DIFFICULTIES, THIS DECADE'S ACHIEVEMENTS WILL BE MOST POSITIVE. THEY INCLUDE A CONSIDERABLE INCREASE IN OUR PEOPLE'S LIVING STANDARDS, GREATLY IMPROVED WORKING CONDITIONS, MODERNIZATION OF PRODUCTION APPARATUS AND POLAND'S INCREASED AUTHORITY IN THE INTERNATIONAL ARENA. THESE EFFECTS CAN BE EVEN GREATER IF WE ARE ABLE TO END THIS YEAR WITH FAVORABLE RESULTS, IF THE REMAINING 2 MONTHS ARE MONTHS OF INTENSIVE EFFORTS AND IF THE COMING 2 YEARS ARE A PERIOD OF CONTINUING OUR COUNTRY'S RAPID AND HARMONIOUS DEVELOPMENT.

Jaroszewicz Address

AU030915Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Oct 78 p 4 AU

[Report on speech by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz at the 30 October PZPR session in Warsaw to discuss the national socioeconomic plan for 1979.]

[Text] IN THE FIRST MONTHS OF THIS YEAR, P. JAROSZEWICZ SAID, OUR INDUSTRY SUFFERED PRODUCTION DELAYS CAUSED BY ENERGY, SUPPLY AND TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES. THE SECOND AND THE THIRD QUARTER OF THE YEAR WERE A PERIOD OF INTENSIVE EFFORTS TO MAKE GOOD THESE DELAYS. THANKS TO EFFECTIVE ORGANIZATIONAL WORK AND TO THE COMMITMENT OF PARTY BODIES AND WORKERS' SELF-GOVERNMENT GROUPS, MANY PLANTS HAVE BEEN ABLE TO DO THIS.

As for the structure of industrial production, the proportions stipulated by the plan are not being fully observed. While market and export production has increased insufficiently, the investment production plan has been overfulfilled. Nor has the production plan been fulfilled with regard to some raw and other materials. This situation calls for much more intensive activities by all departments, industrial associations and plants, in order to reverse delays and to catch up with schedules by the end of this year.

Unfavorable Features of the Economy

Unsatisfactory improvements in economic effectiveness are an unfavorable feature of the industry. For example, the tasks of reducing primary costs are not being fully implemented.

IN LIGHT OF THE LATEST APPRAISALS THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IS NOW SLIGHTLY BETTER THAN IT WAS IN JULY WITH REGARD TO LIVESTOCK BREEDING AND WORSE WITH REGARD TO PLANT PRODUCTION.

This year, we have achieved the same level of cattle and hog production as in 1974 and 1975, which means that we have been able to replenish the number of these animals, following the serious production breakdown in 1976. This is why we must not only maintain this level but increase it as well. We must also be more rational in using rich fodder.

Bad weather has delayed field work, which is why we have not been able to sow winter rape on the entire planned area. We are also having difficulties with sowing the area of winter grains, which is much larger than last year. The sown area of secondary winter crops has also been smaller than planned.

THERE IS NO CAUSE FOR SATISFACTION WITH THE RATE OF PRODUCTION INCREASES OF THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY AND WITH ITS COMMITMENTS. In the past 3 quarters of the year, the rate of production increases was below the annual plan's stipulations. Aside from difficulties caused by excessive investment commitments and by supply shortages, this was due to unsatisfactory performance of many of the construction industry's units.

AS WE NOW ESTIMATE, OUR FOREIGN TRADE WILL NOT ACHIEVE THE PLANNED TURNOVER FOR THIS YEAR. Import restriction, P. Jaroszewicz continued, were applied to offset the export payments deficit. THE SITUATION IN THIS CONNECTION MADE IT NECESSARY TO ACCELERATE EXPORTS AND TO OBTAIN, IN THIS WAY ALONE, RESOURCES TO PAY FOR OUR IMPORTS.

Discussing problems connected with increases in the population's incomes, the premier said that our community's nominal cash incomes will increase in 1978 by 2113 billion, or by 9 percent compared with last year.

However, we must, on one hand, face increases in cash incomes exceeding the plan and, on the other, the failure of some departments to supply the domestic market with goods within the agreed range. THIS MEANS THAT ONE OF OUR MOST URGENT CURRENT TASKS IS TO INCREASE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY OF GOODS TO THE MARKET, DEVELOP SERVICES AND IMPROVE THE PERFORMANCE OF TRADE.

The Implementation of the Social Program

WE ARE IMPLEMENTING AN EXTENSIVE SOCIAL PROGRAM DURING THE PRESENT 5-YEAR PERIOD. We have greatly increased old age pensions and annuities. For example, in the first 3 years of the present 5-year period, the real value of these pensions and annuities increased by 25 percent. The agricultural population's real income is also increasing. In 1976-78, P. Jaroszewicz said, the increase in per capita real income will have amounted, according to present estimates, to almost 15 percent and will have been generally compatible with the assumptions of the 5-year plan. All this proves that we have achieved further distinct progress in our people's living conditions during the period in question.

WE HAVE NOTED CRUCIAL PROGRESS IN HOUSING CONSTRUCTION. THIS YEAR WE WILL HAVE COMPLETED AND TURNED OVER FOR USE SOME 305,000 APARTMENTS TOTALING 18.8 MILLION SQUARE METERS. Compared with last year, this is an increase of 10.5 and 11.7 percent, respectively. On the strength of results achieved within 3 years, we expect to fully implement 1) the construction program adopted by the seventh party congress that provides for construction of 1,525,000 apartments in this 5-year period and 2) the fifth plenum program for constructing an additional 50,000 apartments, which are larger and better appointed.

THE PREMIER SAID THAT OVERALL INVESTMENT OUTLAYS WILL AMOUNT TO ABOUT 2660 BILLION IN 1978 AND WILL EXCEED THE PLANNED INDEXES BY ABOUT 240 BILLION. There have been certain shifts in investment outlays this year: The outlays on housing construction, housing infrastructure, agriculture, food production, construction of the "Police" fertilizer plant, the development of production of tractors and engines for agriculture, and the extension of the fuel, energy and raw materials base have been increased. However, progress in market investments, which are important for improving the supplies of goods to the population, has been inadequate.

At the same time, as the premier stated, the plan for committing new plants to production has not been fully implemented so far this year. PARTICULARLY RESPONSIBLE TASKS ARE INVOLVED IN ENERGY INVESTMENTS IN THE LAST QUARTER OF THIS YEAR AND THE FIRST QUARTER OF NEXT YEAR. THE ISSUE IS TO COUNTER ENERGY DIFFICULTIES DURING THE WINTER.

Failure to implement some tasks of this year's plan has been caused by objective difficulties to some extent, the premier said. However, we should bear in mind that these difficulties would have been less tangible if they were not reinforced by subjective reasons rooted in our performance defects. Generally speaking, these defects involve insufficient improvements in effectiveness of economic management, which means low work and wage discipline; inadequate progress in the use of raw and other materials; and incorrect structure in industrial production.

Basic Tasks for 1979

DESPITE THESE DIFFICULTIES, THE PREMIER STRESSED, WE ARE ABLE TO INSURE THE COUNTRY'S FURTHER SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TO CONSISTENTLY IMPLEMENT THE PROGRAM ADOPTED BY THE SIXTH AND SEVENTH PARTY CONGRESSES. WE ARE ENTERING THE FINAL STAGE OF DRAWING UP THE 1979 PLAN. THE CORRECT DEVELOPMENT OF THIS PLAN AND ITS EFFECTIVE AND DISCIPLINED IMPLEMENTATION ARE ISSUES OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE. This is because the final portion of the of the present 5-year period is of decisive significance for the results of the entire seventies. We are implementing basic social aims and are insuring further increases in the population's living standards, improvements in the market situation and progress in implementing programs for feeding the nation and for housing construction. We are also continuing to expand the fuel, energy and raw materials base. Crucial progress in work quality and in economic management effectiveness, which must be achieved by all the units of our economy, is the basic condition for fulfilling these tasks.

SOCIAL AIMS OCCUPY A KEY POSITION IN THE ASSUMPTIONS OF THE 1979 PLAN. The population's real incomes will be further increased, but we can do this only if we consistently implement the policy of moderate increases in costs of living and if we exert tighter control over the movement of prices.

INSURING IMPROVEMENTS IN MARKET SUPPLIES IS AN EXTREMELY IMPORTANT TASK OF NEXT YEAR'S PLAN, THE PREMIER POINTED OUT. FOOD CONTINUES TO BE THE BASIC ISSUE OF MARKET SUPPLIES. There should be further progress in supplying the market with industrial consumer goods, although we are still unable to meet the demand for some. This is why we must eliminate these shortages by increasing production wherever free processing capacities and raw materials are available. We must also speed up development of services for the population.

THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF HOUSING CONSTRUCTION IS ONE OF THE VERY IMPORTANT TASKS OF OUR SOCIAL PROGRAM. In 1979, sociocultural activities will be further developed and the education system reform will be implemented.

THE MOST IMPORTANT TASKS FACING THE INDUSTRY IN 1979, THE PREMIER CONTINUED, WILL BE EFFORTS TO INSURE FURTHER CRUCIAL CHANGES IN THE PRODUCTION STRUCTURE, THROUGH RAPID INCREASES IN PRODUCTION FOR EXPORT AND FOR THE DOMESTIC MARKET, AND TO REDUCE INVESTMENT PRODUCTION. INSURING THE CORRECT PRODUCTION STRUCTURE IS A TASK OF KEY IMPORTANCE. THIS IS WHY CERTAIN DEPARTMENTS AND ENTERPRISES WILL HAVE TO SWITCH SOME OF THEIR PRODUCTION CAPACITIES TO MARKET AND EXPORT PRODUCTION. ANOTHER IMPORTANT TASK IS RAPID IMPROVEMENT IN THE QUALITY OF PRODUCTS.

AGRICULTURE'S KEY TASK PRIMARILY INCLUDE EFFORTS TO INCREASE PRODUCTION OF GRAINS AND FODDER, THE NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTION, especially beef and milk, to improve the effectiveness of using production means and to effectively implement farm investments.

We will help accelerate the development of animal production by, among other things, increasing investment outlays assigned to agricultural purposes. The share of investments in the national income will be reduced.

We will continue to give priority to needs connected with housing construction. We should use investment outlays in such a way, the premier pointed out, as to insure that in 1979 we can achieve the best possible results in commissioning new production and service capacities and, especially, in completing projects whose construction is most advanced and which we urgently need. This is why priority should be given to investments that can be completed in 1979 and to investments involving modernization work.

We envisage a further increase in the goods turnover in foreign trade. As always, our trade with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries will occupy a special place in foreign trade. We also expect an increase in our trade with countries with different social systems.

CRUCIAL PROGRESS IN ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS WILL BE OF KEY IMPORTANCE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF OUR TASKS IN 1979. IMPLEMENTATION OF TASKS IN THIS REGARD SHOULD BECOME ONE OF THE FUNDAMENTAL CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING THE PERFORMANCE OF DEPARTMENTS, INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS, PLANTS, WORKERS' COLLECTIVES AND MANAGING CADRES.

BRIEFLY DEFINING THE ASSUMPTIONS OF THE COUNTRY'S DEVELOPMENT IN 1979, WE MUST STATE, P. JAROSZEWICZ SAID IN CONCLUSION, THAT THESE ASSUMPTIONS TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE PRESENT ECONOMIC REALITY AND THE NEED TO ACTIVELY SOLVE EXISTING PROBLEMS AND DIFFICULTIES BY IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ECONOMY AND FREEING PRODUCTION RESERVES. These assumptions amount to further progress in implementing the basic social and economic aims outlined by the resolutions of the seventh congress and by the current 5-year plan.

CMEA AID TO MONGOLIA, OTHER THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES NOTED

LDO32358Y Warsaw PAP in English 1315 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

["CMEA for Mongolia"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Nov, PAP--In an article headlined as above the daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote:

"The accession to and participation of Cuba and Mongolia in the CMEA have not only extended the council's territorial range but have also become the best illustration of the CMEA policy aiming at the leveling of economic development [of] individual countries. The CMEA programme of aid for Mongolia aimed to step up the economic development of that country features such important factors as joint construction and exploitation of industrial projects, credits granted on favourable conditions, application of stimulating prices in the export-import of agricultural produce, broad assistance in the development of science and acceleration of technical progress as well as **training** of qualified staffs. This is the kind of assistance for the less developed countries, which decides about the attractiveness of the CMEA to the Third World. No wonder then that only in the last two-three years countries have expressed their desire to cooperate with the CMEA. They were Angola, Ethiopia, Jamaica, Guiana, Laos and Afghanistan to name a few. Special agreements on cooperation with the CMEA were signed some years ago by Iraq and Mexico. Mongolia's example is probably the best to illustrate the CMEA consistent policy of raising the level of development of the community's weaker members to that of the most highly industrialized ones through lending the former an all-round and very favourable assistance."

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY HOLDS SESSION ON 3 NOV

AU031956Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 3 Nov 78 AU

[Text] The 8th session of the 7th legislature of the Grand National Assembly began in Bucharest on November 3. Participating are President Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu, Prime Minister Manea Manescu, other members of the party and state leadership. Present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Bucharest.

The proceedings were opened by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly. Following the proposal of the Bureau of the Grand National Assembly, the deputies adopted the following agenda:

1. Release of a member of the State Council and the election of a new member of the State Council.
2. Modifications in the composition of standing commissions of the Grand National Assembly.
3. Bill for the endorsement of the single national plan of economic and social development of the Socialist Republic of Romania for 1979.
4. Bill for the endorsement of the state budget for 1979.
5. Bill on metrology.
6. Bill on education.
7. The draft customs code.
8. Bill on the formation, planning, destination and deposit of profits.
9. Bill for the endorsement of the decrees with power of law issued by the State Council.

At the first item on the agenda, the Grand National Assembly released Ludovic Fazekas from his membership in the State Council following his appointment as minister of forestry and building materials, and elected Nagy Ferdinand to the membership of the State Council. In this new capacity, Nagy Ferdinand took then the oath of loyalty to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Afterwards, the Grand National Assembly released Nagy Ferdinand from the office of secretary of the Grand National Assembly following his election to the State Council membership, and, at the proposal of the G.N.A. bureau, elected Ioan Foris to the office of secretary of the Grand National Assembly.

At the next item of the agenda, the chairman of the Grand National Assembly submitted for approval the proposals advanced by the G.N.A. Bureau referring to some modifications in the composition of G.N.A. standing commissions, determined by the fact that, of late, some deputies who were on the standing commissions, have been appointed in the government, diplomatic representatives or have been entrusted other jobs. The Grand National Assembly unanimously endorsed the proposals referring to these modifications.

Then, upon government instruction Ilie Verdet, first deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee, presented the bill for the endorsement of the single national plan of economic and social development of Romania for 1979, and Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister, minister of finance, presented, upon government instruction, the bill for the endorsement of the state budget for 1979.

Upon the instruction of the Standing Bureau of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development of Romania, Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, vice chairman of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development, presented the co-report to the two bills.

Ilie Salapa, chairman of the Commission for Industry and Economic and Financial Activity, read out the report of the G.N.A. standing commissions that examined and advised the bills for the endorsement of the plan and budget for 1979.

Verdet Outlines Economic Plan

LD032242Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1942 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

["The Single National Plan of Socio-Economic Development of Romania in 1979"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Nov, AGERPRES--The 1979 plan secures the continuation of the high economic growth rates under conditions of generalized application of the measures of passing on to a new quality in all compartments of activity. It also ensures the carrying through of the targets set for the next year under the 1976-1980 Five-Year Plan adopted by the eleventh congress, and the additional programme, adopted by the party's national conference, stressed Ilie Verdet, first deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee, in his exposition on the bill submitted to the Grand National Assembly.

The plan has been elaborated setting out from the proposals of the basic socio-economic units in close collaboration with the central bodies. So, it is the outcome of the collective creation of the working people, an expression of the Romanian democracy.

In substantiating the plan, Ilie Verdet showed, the more intense fructification was considered of the factors that secure the speeded up progress of the productive forces, the faster growth of the national wealth and the implementation of the programme of raising the living standard.

The plan provides for an 11.5 per cent rise in the value of the net industrial output and for the intensification of the process of modernization of the branch and sub-branch structure. It ensures the consistent promotion of the policy of industrialization, a constant component of the development strategy of Romania.

The expansion of the autochthonous base of raw materials will be pursued in the extractive sector, by intensifying geological tappings. The share of the groups of products fructifying better both the raw materials and the national scientific research and technical creation potential, will grow in all branches of the processing industry.

Worth mentioning is the fact, Ilie Verdet showed, that the achievements in the first three years of the five-year plan and the 1979 provisions ensure an additional output worth about 80 billion lei. The realistic character of the objective set by the December 1977 national conference of the party regarding the topping by 100 billion lei of the industrial output initially provided for throughout the five-year plan period, is thus confirmed once more.

The 1979 plan also pursues the intensive development of agriculture through the improvement of the technico-material basis of this basic branch of the Romanian economy, through the expansion of irrigations and chemicalization of production. Under conditions of a normal agricultural year, the cereal output is to reach 24.7 million tons, by way of increasing the per hectare yields. The share of zootechnics within the total farm output is also to grow.

The plan also stipulates the extended equipment of the transport compartment, guiding the activity in this domain toward improving the indices of utilization of all means, based on the improvement of the transport flows in economy.

The plan has in view the considerable increase of the contribution of the scientific and technological progress to the implementation of the socio-economic development targets. It lists over 650 objectives of research and technological development, directing the scientific and technical production toward enlarging and using efficiently the autochthonous basis of raw materials, cutting down the consumptions, diversifying and qualitatively improving the production, introducing and expanding the use of modern technologies.

For the carrying through of the investments programme, 233 billion lei are earmarked, accounting for almost half of the investments throughout the previous five-year plan. The funds have distributed according to the priorities of Romania's socio-economic development. Some 57 per cent goes to industry, over 10 per cent to agriculture and silviculture, almost nine per cent to transport and telecommunications, and 9.7 per cent to housing construction.

The investment programme also secures the harmonious distribution of the new objectives throughout the country. As many as 31 counties will turn out next year an industrial output worth more than ten billion lei (in 1980, all the 39 counties of Romania will have to attain this level).

The fast development of the national economy will bring about a more active and efficient participation of Romania in the international exchanges and cooperation. The plan stipulates the 16.6 per cent rise as to 1978 in the volume of foreign trade, under conditions of export recording a more marked dynamic.

The whole plan will be based on improving the quality of the economic activity. Thus, labour productivity in the national industry, expressed through net production, is to increase by 10.2 per cent, contributing with over 85 per cent to the stipulated increase of production.

The national income increasing quicker than the social product highlights the orientation of the development of the Romanian economy towards increased efficiency in the whole activity and the increased role of the intensive sector of production.

The plan being finalized already during the second trimester and the indices being spaced out at all organizational levels allowed--Ilie Verdet considered--for a better preparation of its fulfillment. Up to now the contracts that have been signed for selling the products to buyers in the country, amount to over 95 per cent of the economy as a whole.

The whole plan for 1979 integrates in the measures aiming at the generalised use of the new economic-financial mechanism, starting at the very beginning of next year.

The value of the net production being now used as a basic index in the main branches of economy, the improvement of the whole system of indices, direct the producing units not only towards quantitative aspects, of the economic activity, but also towards the qualitative ones. The tight correlation of the plan provisions with the income and expenditure budgets of the enterprises, with the new system of forming the funds and of sharing the profits, lay the foundations for the effective use in practice of the principles of self-administration and self-management.

The enterprises working with the new economic-financial mechanism--Ilie Verdet showed--asks for increased responsibility of the collective leading bodies in obtaining higher economic results, the only source of self-financing, of increased profitableness.

The plan for 1979 stipulates increasing the national income by 8.8 per cent, insuring the necessary resources for the development of the technological-material base of economy and the materialisation of the programme for increasing the living standards, approved by the national conference of the party.

The real incomes of the population are to be increased by 6.4 per cent, mainly one to the income derived from labour remuneration. The plan ensures the increase of the real remuneration by 5.7 per cent by extending all along the year, the first stage of increasing remuneration and by beginning the second stage, maintaining the same index for prices and tariffs within the limits of the five-year plan.

The real incomes of the peasants will also be increased, incomes derived from labour in the agricultural production co-operatives and in the privately owned farms, by 6.9 per cent.

When shaping the social consumption funds, planners considered the fact that in 1979 the second stage of increasing pensions and the allowances for children as well as the amount of services to the population will come in force, the average consumption fund per family will be 9,700 lei the next year as compared to 9,200 lei in 1978.

The next year the state is stipulated to build 236 thousand flats and 12 thousand rooms for singles--76 thousand over the stipulations of the five-year plan--having a better structure as to the number of rooms. The plan bill ensures continuously enlarged and up-dated material base for education, health protection, culture, sports, so that the social-cultural activities may develop better, all over the country.

State Budget Outlined

AU032018Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 3 Nov 78 AU

["1979: A Well Balanced Budget, Instrument of Improved Economic and Financial Mechanism"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Nov, AGERPRES--Romania's draft state budget for 1979 includes in its incomes section 344.2 thousand million lei, expenditures section 341.9 thousand million lei and a budgetary fund of 2.3 thousand million lei. It is therefore a well-balanced budget said Deputy Prime Minister Paul Niculescu, minister of finance, in the exposition of reasons to the respective bill on the agenda of the current parliamentary session.

On drafting the new budget, the minister of finance specified, account was taken of the way of implementing the budget for 1978 which, according to the data available, is to conclude with 307.5 thousand million lei incomes, 305.6 thousand million lei expenditures, and a surplus of 1.9 thousand million lei.

Over 57 per cent of the budgetary incomes--198 thousand million lei--derive from the money accumulations of the socialist units, the growth over 1978 being of almost 14 per cent. At the same time, the incomes from tax and other duties of the population amount to 2.6 thousand million lei, which means less than one per cent of the total budgetary incomes.

Elaborated in conformity with the decisions of the plenary meeting of the C.C. of the R.C.P. of March 22-23, 1978, regarding the improvement of the financial-economic mechanism, the draft budget has some new characteristics as compared to the previous budgets, shows the exposition.

The state budget reflects the introduction of the value of net output, that is of the newly created value, the strengthening of the role of piece and assortment-wise production, of other qualitative indices, as basic economic indices. The priority principle is being powerfully asserted, according to which any economic activity is bound to create new values, to augment the national wealth, to make a growing contribution to the general progress and development of the country. In this sense, the budget reflects the introduction of assigning to society a part of the value of net output, the paying back by enterprises of the funds received from the state for investments and circulating assets. The state budget reflects the growing role of the end user as a basic economic and financial lever in actuating the economic activity and as a main source of ensuring the development of the national economy and of continually raising the whole people's living standard.

An important part of the profit is left to enterprises for the formation of their own funds, namely the economic development fund, the circulating assets fund, the fund for housing construction and other social investments, the social action fund and the fund for the working people's sharing the profits. The volume of the enterprises' own funds next year stands at over 50 billion lei. The system of financing the investments is being improved: The new enterprises and the important developments are financed from the funds constituted at centrals and from the budget, and the other developments with the existing units, from the enterprises' own economic development funds which are completed with bank credits. The economic units have the possibility to secure for themselves, under better conditions, the financial resources for the circulating assets they need in view of unfolding the economic activity. Unlike the past, the total necessary volume of circulating assets is determined under the enterprise's own budget of incomes and expenditures in conformity with the plan tasks, grounded on the stock rules and legal normatives. At the same time, the funds are to a greater extent filled out of the profits left at the enterprises' disposal. The budget of incomes and expenditures is being introduced with all socialist units, as an important level of analysis, control and management of the economic-financial activity.

The new features of the state budget are component elements of the improvement of the economic-financial mechanism. The enterprises, economic units, the working people's councils are provided adequate economic and financial mechanisms, apt to allow for the economic and financial self-management, the actual exercise of the competencies they are invested with. A heightening is also ensured of the responsibilities of the units and collective management bodies in the use, under conditions of high economic efficiency, of that part of the national wealth they are husbanding. This strengthens self-management, socialist democracy, the more active participation of the workers, of all working people in running the economic and social life.

Some of these measures were put into practice starting last July, and on January 1, 1979, the other ones will be enacted. Although we are only at the beginning, we can note with satisfaction that the results confirm to the full the correctness and efficiency of these measures.

The exposition of grounds specifies that the largest part of the budget resources, almost 236 billion lei--adding to which are the units' own funds--is meant for financing the national economy, for carrying through the plan tasks in industry, agriculture, scientific research and the introduction of technical progress, housing construction and the other domains.

The second stage of remuneration, pension and state allowance for children rise starts next year. The incomes of the workers, peasants, of all working people will be increased, so as to fulfill the task of augmenting the population's real incomes by 30-32 per cent under the current five-year plan.

Over 18 billion lei (that is an 11.8 per cent rise), are envisaged for the development of education, while for health protection over 13 billion lei (an 8.8 per cent rise). Rises are envisaged for culture and the arts, physical education and sports. The total socio-cultural expenditures stand at over 67 billion lei. The state budget secures thus the needed funds for the carrying through of the R.C.P. and state policy of continually raising the living standard of the population.

The state budget also stipulated the necessary funds for defence, some 12 billion lei (3.6 per cent of the total state budget expenditures), for the activity of the bodies of state power and administration, of the court and prosecuting bodies, about 3.5 billion lei (1 per cent of the total expenditures).

In conformity with the increased role of the people's councils, an integral and important part of the state budget are the local budgets. The own incomes of the local budgets will amount in 1979 to almost 25 billion lei, and the planned expenditures some 52 billion lei. The own incomes of the local budgets are envisaged to be completed through the earmarking of resources out of the national budget.

Grounded on the sum-up analysis made this year, the general account on the conclusion of the budgetary exercise for 1977, which includes 282.0 billion lei with incomes and 280.4 billion lei with expenditures, with an excess of 1.6 billion lei, has been elaborated and is submitted for approval to the Grand National Assembly.

The draft state plan and budget which the current G.N.A. session is to adopt, Paul Niculescu went on, reflect tellingly the might and lastingness of the socialist system of Romania.

She has today a strong economy with growth rates among the highest, a complex industry which develops and raises continually its technical level, a fully modernizing agriculture, a good financial and monetary situation.

Under conditions when the world is profoundly chequered by acute economic contradictions, when in numerous countries one can see the serious phenomenon of underdevelopment, on one hand, and the chronical idling of production capacities, unemployment and inflation, the slowing down of the economic growth and monetary instability, on the other, the fact that we are able to adopt and implement such grand projects as the plan of economic development of the country points once more to the tremendous possibilities of a people-- freed of exploitation and oppression, master of its national wealth, free and independent--to build by its work and strivings the present and future it wishes, to attain the goals it aspires after.

For the fulfilment of the next year state plan and budget, the speaker stressed, priority holds the exemplary organization of the economic and financial activity in all units, the rythmical fulfilment of all plan tasks, especially of those related to the value of the net output, the piece-wise output, labour productivity, the quality of production and the other indices of efficiency. In this connection, he referred to the importance of achieving the planned profits, cutting down the production expenditures, the material ones in particular, and cutting down the consumptions. Resolute measures are necessary for cutting down the metal, (?cement) and other material consumptions.

According to the continually increasing role of the foreign trade in the national economy, it is necessary that the production for export be given utmost heed, in conformity with the demands of international competitiveness, of rapidly adjusting the concrete actions of import and export in relation to the current conjunctural changes in the foreign market, and especially of continually raising the export efficiency.

Special heed must be paid to the economic and financial issues of the state run and cooperative agriculture, to the strong affirmation of self-management and self-administration in the activity of all farm units.

Plan, State Budget Approved

LD032338Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2004 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Nov, AGERPRES--After the comprehensive debates and the examination per articles of each bill, the Grand National Assembly passed the bill for the endorsement of the single national plan of socioeconomic development of Romania, and the bill for the endorsement of the state budget for 1979.

At the next item on the agenda, Gheorghe Vasile Costea, state inspector general for product quality control, presented under instruction from the Council of Ministers, the metrology bill, and Eleonora Cojocaru, vice chairman of the industrial and financial-economic activity commission, presented the report of the G.N.A. permanent commissions on the bill submitted for debate.

After debates and examination per articles of the bill, the Grand National Assembly passed the metrology bill.

At the conclusion of the meeting, in the evening, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly announced that the Grand National Assembly session stays open. In the next period, the bills left on the session's agenda, just as other bills to be advanced to the Grand National Assembly Bureau, are to be examined by the standing commissions, after which they will be submitted for debate and endorsement to the Grand National Assembly within the current session. Likewise, the standing commissions are to deal also with other operations falling within their competency.

SUF NATIONAL COUNCIL PLENARY SESSION CHAIRED BY CEAUSESCU

AU030930Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0730 GMT 3 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Nov, AGERPRES--On November 2, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the R.C.P., president of Romania, chairman of the Socialist Unity Front [SUF] chaired the plenary meeting of the S.U.F. National Council. The agenda of the plenary meeting included: The draft single national plan of economic and social development for 1979; the report concerning the activity of the S.U.F. councils; the report on the activity of the S.U.F. councils and its mass and public organizations for intensifying and raising the efficiency of working people's control; the 60th creation anniversary of the Romanian unitary national state; organizational measures.

Relating to the items on the agenda, many participants took the floor. The S.U.F. National Council examined and approved the draft single national plan of economic and social development for 1979, highlighting that it reflects the steady preoccupation of the R.C.P. and Romanian state for firmly implementing the revolution in science and technology in Romania, for increasing the socialist wealth and further developing the material groundwork necessary for carrying through the party programme of building the multilaterally development socialist society and of Romania's advance to communism.

The plenary meeting set the tasks of the S.U.F. councils in carrying into effect the provisions of the plan for this year and for 1979, the objectives of the five-year plan, of the additional programme for faster economic and social development of the country and of the programme for more markedly raising the working people's standard of living adopted by the national R.C.P. conference.

The plenary meeting pointed out that, under the R.C.P. leadership, the S.U.F. councils, its mass and public organizations, the U.C.Y. [Union of Communist Youth] organizations, the women's, engineers' and technicians' commissions, the handicraft cooperatives and other organizations made an important contribution to fulfilling the tasks of the single national plan of economic and social development for the current year, secured concerted efforts of the working class, of peasantry and intelligentsia, of all working people, irrespective of nationality, in the struggle for economically and socially developing the country.

Stress was also laid on the fact that the Council of the Socialist Unity Front, its organizations cited for applying the decision of the national R.C.P. conference on the ever broader participation of all categories of working people, regardless of nationality in governing the society. In running economic and social affairs emphasis was placed on the large activity carried on by the S.U.F. National Council, by its mass and public organizations for implementing the foreign policy of the R.C.P. and Romanian state.

Referring to the activity of the S.U.F. councils and of the mass and public organizations in its composition on the line of control on socio-economic activity, the speakers stressed the permanent improvement of the content of the activity unfolded by the control teams of the working people, the actual participation of ever broader categories of working people in towns and villages in the organization and performance of control. Proposals were advanced for raising the qualitative level and enhancing the contribution of the working people's control to the rigorous observance of the party decisions and of the country's laws, to the formation of a strong and exigent opinion against shortcomings, and deviations from the rules of socialist ethics and equity.

The plenary meeting of the S.U.F. National Council emphasized the historic importance of the union of Transylvania with Romania sixty years ago, which marked the foundation of the unitary Romanian national state. This grand act was the result of the unflinching will of the whole people, of the fight of the broad people's mass, of the progressive forces against social and national oppression.

With stress on the fact that the settlement of the fundamental issues of the Romanian society was possible after the country's liberation and the winning of the power by the working class in alliance with the peasantry and intelligentsia, the picture was featured, at the plenary meeting, of the big successes won under the tested leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, by the working people--Romanians, Magyars, Germans and other nationalities--in socialist construction, in the homeland's socio-economic thriving, in ensuring the whole people's welfare.

In connection with the celebration of 60 years since the building of the unitary Romanian national state, the plenary meeting unanimously adopted a call. Taking account of the fact that changes occurred in the leadership of some component organizations of the Socialist Unity Front, and in counties, which implied the appointment by them of other representatives to the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, the plenary meeting elected new members to the National Council. At the same time, the plenary meeting elected Virgil Cazacu as member of the Executive Bureau of the S.U.F. National Council.

President Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor in concluding the work of the plenary meeting.

SUF Call on 60th Anniversary

AU022205Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2012 GMT 2 Nov 78 AU

["Call of SUF National Council on 60th Foundation Anniversary of Unitary Romanian National State"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 2 Nov, AGERPRES--In connection with the celebration on December 1, 1978 of 60 years since the union of Transylvania with Romania, the Socialist Unity Front, on behalf of all working people, irrespective of nationality, of all social and political forces of Socialist Romania, pays a vibrating homage to those who over the ages devoted their lives to the attainment of the Romanian people's lofty aspirations after freedom and unity, to the broad masses of progressive campaigners of all nationalities, by whose unflinching will and ceaseless fight, the Romanian unitary national state come into being in 1918.

The call addressed by the SUF National Council to the country's citizens stresses that the 1918 union was the result of the firm will of the whole people, of the fight waged by the most advanced political forces of the time, from among all social categories, and it highlighted the decisive role of the broad people's masses in building the history. The formation of the unitary national state--a moment of crucial importance for the destiny of the homeland--was the outcome of neither chance nor international conjuncture, but an historic necessity, an expression of the demands of the objective laws of social evolution.

In the decades after the 1918 union, the call shows, intensive development was recorded in Romania, of industry, of the technico-material base of society, of the political, cultural and artistic activity. Under the new conditions, the revolutionary, working-class movement recorded particular development, the progressive forces asserted themselves ever more vigorously in the political arena of the country.

Due however to the fact that bourgeoisie and landowners were at the helm of the country, which used the union in order to consolidate their class positions and intensify the exploitation of the working people, the big issues of social life were not solved, the ideals and profound aspirations of the masses could not find attainment. The social contradictions were maintained and sharpened between the ruling, exploiting classes and the working class, the peasantry, the broad masses of the working people in towns and villages. The exploiting classes promoted a policy of national discrimination and hate-mongering, meant to facilitate the exploitation and domination of the working masses, both in the ranks of the Romanian people and the coinhabiting nationalities. Strong feudal remnants continued to exist in the national economy, which contributed to check the economic and social development, the progress of society.

It was on the Romanian Communist Party, on the socialist system that devolved the historic mission to solve the fundamental issues of the Romanian society in the interest of the whole people.

Emphasizing the deep-going renewing changes come about in the Romanian society in the years of socialism, the full winning of national independence, the affirmation of the Romanian people's sacred right to be the master of its destiny, the definitive abolition of man's exploitation by man, the call goes on: All citizens of the country have been afforded broad democratic rights and freedoms, actually participating in governing the state, in running the society. The national question has found just solutioning, based on the RCP principled policy, with the elimination of any kind of national discrimination, and the securing of fully equal rights and the possibility of plenary affirmation in social life of all citizens, irrespective of nationality.

Present-day Romania has the image of a socialist country in full upsurge. Its economy develops at a high rate, the national income rises steadily and, on this basis, the people's standard of living--the supreme goal of the communist party, the very essence of the socialist system. Education, science and culture assert themselves as outstanding factors of the general progress. The socialist system, the social-political unity of the entire people continually develop and consolidate, based on the community of interests and aspirations of all social classes and categories--workers, peasants, intellectuals, working people irrespective of nationality--under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party. The steady development of socialist democracy, the permanent participation of the entire people in running economic and social affairs stimulate the creative power of the large masses of people, in the interest of the country's advance to new stages of civilization.

On an external plane, relations are continually expanded with all socialist countries, with the developing countries, with all states of the world, regardless of their social system. Romania asserts itself ever more strongly in the struggle for building a juster and better world, for establishing peace, security, collaboration among peoples, participates actively in the international division of labour, in the world exchange of values.

Socialist Romania grounds its entire international activity on the principles of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, equal rights, renunciation of threat or use of force in inter-state relations, principles that are asserting themselves as the only one able to ensure peace, security and cooperation among nations, being ever more widely recognized in the world.

The call highlights that the Romanian Communist Party creditably fulfilled and fulfills its historical mission of promoter of the fundamental interests of the people, of leading political force of society and is highly appreciative of the role President Nicolae Ceausescu plays in drawing up and implementing the objectives of the country's economic and social development, in elaborating and promoting the international policy of the party and state.

Addressing to all citizens of the country, men and women, young and old, Romanians, Magyars, Germans and of other nationalities, the S.U.F. National Council calls them to devote all their forces, the creative capability to translating into life the R.C.P. programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance to communism, closely united around the R.C.P., in the spirit of the most ardent patriotism. The citizens of the country are called upon to secure by the work of all, the further development at high rates, of all branches of the national economy, so that the major target set by the party's national conference be realized, namely that Romania should go beyond the stage of a developing country, rising among the medium-developed countries. Likewise, the citizens are called upon to untiringly militate for the continued thriving of science, education, the arts and culture.

The S.U.F. National Council, stressing that the continuous consolidation of the socialist system, of the state, is one of the great duties of all citizens of the country, goes on: Let us do everything for the improvement of the management of social life, the development of socialist democracy, let us strengthen permanently the unity of the whole people, the brotherhood of all working people, irrespective of nationality.

The S.U.F. National Council then calls on the citizens to act all as one, for the defence and consolidation of the homeland's freedom, independence and sovereignty, to firmly act for the implementation of the foreign policy of the R.C.P. and of the Romanian state devoted to the cause of peace and progress in the world.

Ceausescu Address

AU031000Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0800 GMT 3 Nov 78 AU

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at plenary meeting of Socialist Unity Front National Council in Bucharest on 2 Nov]

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Nov, AGERPRES--Stressing the good results recorded in socio-economic life along the over three years elapsed of this five-year plan, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: We have everything needed for the additional programme adopted by the national conference of the party regarding getting above the plan of an output worth at least 100 billion lei. We have good results in carrying through the provisions of the programme of more markedly raising the living standard of the people, materially and spiritually. The Romanian head of state also emphasized that there is still much to be done for the fulfillment of the five-year plan under the best of conditions, for securing the country's march forward with ever bigger steps. He highlighted the great need that should be paid to the problems of the technico-scientific revolution in all domains, to raising the economic exigency, achieving the production with ever smaller consumptions of materials, fuel and energy, with a lower consumption of labour, to substantially increasing the labour productivity in all compartments of activity. Self-management and self-administration should be generalized early next year in all economic and social compartments, with securing the growing role of the collective management bodies, of the working people's councils, of the general meetings, in the proper administration and operation of all socialist enterprises and units.

Pointing out that the S.U.F. bodies and councils have made an active contribution to everything that has been achieved, President Nicolae Ceausescu recommended the continued improvement of their activity, the securing of more intense participation of the S.U.F. organizations to the working out and implementation of the measures regarding the country's development, to rallying the general efforts of the whole people.

Drawing the attention to the importance of the activity of the S.U.F. commissions--both in villages and in the districts of the towns--President Nicolae Ceausescu specified that these questions would be discussed also in preparing the S.U.F. congress, due next year. Then, the Romanian head of state referred to the call unanimously adopted by the plenary meeting of the S.U.F. National Council, and addressed to the whole people in connection with the forthcoming celebration of the 60th foundation anniversary of the unitary Romanian national state, of the union of Transylvania with Romania. This epoch-making moment in the history of our peoples, Nicolae Ceausescu said, opened up new horizons both for the development of the productive forces, of science and culture, and for the affirmation of our people, of its aspirations after progress, of its will of peace, of the determination to build for itself a dignified and free life, to live in friendship and collaboration with its neighbours, with all world peoples.

Undoubtedly, the building of the unitary Romanian national state is the outcome of a long historic age, the expression of a law-like necessity. The adverse conditions of foreign domination delayed the attainment of this desideratum, of this objective demand for the socio-economic development of our people. The union is not fortuitous, is not the result of conjunctural moments, but the consequence of law-like demands, the fruit of the fight of the broad people's masses decided to do everything to unite themselves in a unitary state, aware of the fact that it was only this way that they could make headway in progress, to the affirmation with equal rights, in the ranks of the other world peoples and nations.

There is no doubt that the union could not resolve all the social and national problems, was not entirely up to the expectations of the broad masses of people that were struggling for new living conditions, for equal relations among all the citizens of the homeland, irrespective of nationality. The expectations of the working class could not turn into reality in Romania, as actually in other countries too, because the leading circles, the ruling classes, that under certain circumstance played an historic role in social development, had their limits and conceived in no way that power could be given to the people. The ruling classes considered that the union opened up new possibilities to consolidate their privileges, to exploit the people's masses regardless of nationality. This posed specific tasks to the progressive forces, to the revolutionary, working-class movement. It is incontestible that the creation of the unitary national state gave a fresh and strong impetus to the progressive, revolutionary movement, strengthened the working class, forces, paved the way to the unity between workers, peasants, intellectuals, between all the sons of the homeland who wished that Romania develop, within the unitary national state, on a democratic road, that the social problems be solved to the benefit of the people's masses. This intensified the struggle for the working people and all citizens of other nationality who settled in the regions of Transylvania and the Banat centuries ago, worked and fought together with the Romanians to enjoy fully equal rights, to secure, together with the entire people, equal working, living and learning conditions as well as conditions of participation in governing the society to all the working people, to all the citizens of the homeland. What the bourgeois-landlord regime did not achieve and could not achieve, was achieved with the carrying through of the national armed anti-fascist and anti-imperialist insurrection, with the beginning of the democratic and then socialist revolution, with the winning of the political power by the broad people's mass, in the moment when the people became real master of its destiny, taking over the role of purposeful builder of its own, free and independent state.

We really are proud to assert that we have solved the national question, we have achieved equal rights for all citizens, as few states have done so far, President Nicolae Ceausescu said. We are firmly resolved to turn the celebration of the act of 1918 into a celebration of strengthened unity of our whole people around the party, in the struggle for the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania. Even in the conditions of the bourgeois-landlord system, the working people of Magyar, German and other nationality understood that their place is together with the Romanian working people, that the place of the advanced forces of these nationalities is in the ranks of the Romanian Communist Party. These forces most resolutely acted so that we solve together the complete issues of democratic development in Romania. We can forget for no moment the position adopted by the coinhabiting nationalities vis-a-vis the Vienna diktate, its branding, the determination of the revolutionary, democratic Magyar, German and other nationalities, organizations, to fight under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, for the consistent defence of the democratic freedoms, of Romania's integrity.

That is why we celebrate the building of the unitary national state resolved to do everything in order to strengthen the unity of our party, within the Socialist Unity Front, to ensure the ever firmer march forward on the road of progress, welfare and happiness, of Socialist Romania. We celebrate this event with the firm determination to strengthen the collaboration and friendship with all our neighbors, with all socialist countries, with all developing countries, with all world states, irrespective of social system, considering that we must do everything for the cause of peace, for an international collaboration grounded on equality, on observance of each people's national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, for each nation's right to decide its way freely, as it wishes to, stated President Nicolae Ceausescu in the final section of his speech.

COL GEN STANE POTOVAR LEAVES FOR VISIT TO BRITAIN

LD052053Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1130 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Col Gen Stane Potocar, Yugoslav People's Army chief of the general staff, is leading a Yugoslav People's Army delegation which left today for a visit to Great Britain, where they will stay as guests of this friendly country's armed forces.

At Batajnica Airport, General Potocar and the delegation members were seen off by Lt Col Gens Asim Nodzic and Zorko Canadi, Rear Adm Veljko Dokmanovic and other Yugoslav People's Army officers.

Peter Anstee, British naval and air attache to Yugoslavia, was also in the send off party.

During his stay in Britain, General Potocar will visit some armed forces' units and institutions and have meetings with senior military leaders of the Armed Forces of Great Britain.

ITALIAN INTERIOR MINISTER ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD032102Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1704 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Nov, TANJUG--Professor Virginio Rognoni, Italian minister of the interior, arrived with his aides here today. He will have talks with Yugoslav Federal Internal Affairs Secretary Franjo Herljevic.

Talks Reported

LD052210Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2119 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Nov, TANJUG--The delegations of the Italian Ministry of the Interior and the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs ended talks in Belgrade today. The two delegations were headed by Italian Minister of the Interior Virginio Rognoni and Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Internal Affairs Franjo Herljevic, respectively.

The talks were conducted in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, characterizing relations between the two neighboring countries. Noted during the talks was that cooperation to date in countering all forms of criminal activity and promoting border traffic has yielded useful results.

SKENDZIC DISCUSSES ECONOMIC COOPERATION IN ETHIOPIA

Received by Mengistu

LD031900Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1630 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, 3 Nov, TANJUG--Ethiopian head of state, Col Mengistu today received the Yugoslav co-chairman of the mixed Ethiopian-Yugoslav committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation, Vajo Skendzic.

During their talks, Vajo Skendzic conveyed greetings from President Tito. He also reported on the results of the current meeting of the mixed committee in Addis Ababa.

Comments on Talks

LD052344Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1815 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Nov, TANJUG--Cooperation in science and technology, industrial cooperation and the further promotion of trade were the main subjects discussed at a session of the Yugoslav-Ethiopian mixed committee for the promotion of economic, scientific and technological cooperation. This was stated by Yugoslav delegation head and Federal Executive Council member Vojo Skendzic on his return from Addis Ababa today. Skendzic described the results of the mixed committee session as highly fruitful.

Yugoslavia will continue to provide scholarships for Ethiopian students to study in Yugoslavia, while study groups and experts from Yugoslavia [words indistinct] and non-aligned Ethiopia, said Skendzic.

Trade between Yugoslavia and Ethiopia is expected to reach a value of 40 million U.S. dollars this year. Thus, Ethiopia is one of Yugoslavia's most important partners in trade in this part of Africa, said Skendzic.

TANZANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES SFRY ENVOY

LD042300Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1700 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Nairobi, 4 Nov, TANJUG--Tanzanian Foreign Minister Ben Mkapa has, at his request, met with Yugoslav Ambassador to Tanzania Milorad Komatina.

The Tanzanian foreign minister acquainted the Yugoslav ambassador with the current state of Tanzanian-Ugandan relations and the situation in the border regions between the two countries where Tanzanian troops are fighting to halt the advance of Ugandan (?troops).

During the meeting, the situation in the African south, particularly Zimbabwe and Namibia, was also discussed. Minister Mkapa paid tribute to Yugoslavia's consistent position on the liberation processes in the African south and its assistance to the liberation movements.

Minister Mkapa highly assessed the role of Yugoslavia and President Tito in the non-aligned movement. He reiterated Tanzania's interest in non-aligned countries solving their disagreements through negotiations and within the non-aligned movement.

NUJOMA-LED SWAPO DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SFRY

LD051906Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1403 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A delegation of the South-West African People's Organizations--SWAPO--led by President Sam Nujoma arrived in Yugoslavia today at the invitation of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

At Belgrade airport, the delegation was welcomed by Aleksandar Bakocevic, member of the Secretariat of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

Holds Talks With Kurtovic

LD052322Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2051 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Nov, TANJUG--President of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Federal Conference Todo Kurtovic talked here today with a delegation of the South-West African People's Organization of Namibia, SWAPO, headed by President Sam Nujoma.

The talks focused on the process of decolonization in the south of Africa, especially in the light of Pretoria regime's refusal to accept the U.N. plan for solving the Namibian problem.

During the talks, the racist South African regime was severely condemned.

President Nujoma said the nonaligned countries extended, and continue to extend, a very important support to the Namibian people's struggle for true independence. He expressed gratitude to the political organizations, the government and the peoples of Yugoslavia for their support and assistance to the Namibian people's struggle.

Sam Nujoma expressed special gratitude to President Tito for his constant interest in and support to the struggle of the Namibian people.

Further cooperation between the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia and the SWAPO liberation movement was also discussed in the talks.

U.S. TRADE REPRESENTATIVES DISCUSS COOPERATION

Meet Economic Chamber Leader

LD040342Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1329 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Nov, TANJUG--Yugoslav Chamber of Economy President Ilija Vakić has received United States-Yugoslav Economic Council President Charles H. Weaver and Council Chairman James Walker. Views were exchanged on possibilities for further promoting cooperation between the Yugoslav Chamber for Economic Cooperation with the United States and the United States-Yugoslav Economic Council.

It was decided for Yugoslav and United States economy representatives to take up at their 1979 meeting in Dubrovnik, Yugoslav southern Adriatic, questions of joint ventures on third markets, long-term cooperation [in] foreign investments in Yugoslavia, banking and financing relations and modalities for Yugoslav counter-deliveries to the United States. A joint interest was underlined in further promoting and expanding economic cooperation in new fields where realistic possibilities for this exist.

See Bosnia-Herzegovina Official

LD040006Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1540 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--Zarko Kolenda, vice president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, received James Walker, president of the Yugoslav-U.S. Council for Economic Cooperation, today.

As reported, during talks lasting 1 hour it was noted that recently more active relations in economic cooperation have been established recently between the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the United States within the framework of existing Yugoslav-U.S. economic relations. It was stressed, however, that the potential for this cooperation has in no way been exhausted and that real preconditions for expanding and intensifying cooperation exist. Interest was expressed on both sides in departing as far as possible from traditional forms of economic cooperation and in introducing more complex forms, such as cooperation on a long-term basis, joint investment of capital and joint ventures on third markets.

COMMODITY TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ALBANIA

LD032326Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1918 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The negotiations on commodity trade for 1979 between the SFRY and the Socialist People's Republic of Albania ended in Tirana today.

The volume of trade was set at more than \$50 million, which represents a significant increase on expectations for 1978. The protocol was signed by Alija Basic, assistant federal secretary for foreign trade, and Marko Xega, Albanian deputy minister of trade.

SRI LANKA'S HAMEED'S VISIT TO FOCUS ON NONALIGNED ISSUES

LD041156Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0934 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Nov, TANJUG--Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka A.C.S. Hameed is due here on Monday for an official visit to Yugoslavia. The visit is being attached exceptional importance in political circles in Belgrade, in view of the fact that Sri Lanka's representative acts as chairman of all non-aligned meetings until the next summit in Havana.

That is why the pending talks between Yugoslav Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and Sri Lanka Foreign Minister Hameed are expected in Belgrade to focus primarily on problems of non-alignment, notably preparations for the Havana conference. The two foreign ministers will also discuss bilateral relations, especially economic cooperation which lags considerably behind political relations between the two friendly countries.

NONALIGNED COORDINATING BUREAU NOTES AFRICAN DEVELOPMENTS

LD040018Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1941 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] United Nations, 3 Nov, TANJUG--Today's session in New York of the Non-Aligned Coordinating Bureau, meeting at United Nations permanent representatives' level, discussed promotion of cooperation and advancement of decision-making procedures within the non-aligned movement, as well as the latest developments in the south of Africa.

A statement after the meeting emphasizes the non-aligned countries' concern about the deteriorating situation in the south of Africa and the standstill in the process of de-colonizing Namibia and Zimbabwe.

Drawing on the declaration of non-aligned foreign ministers, the Coordinating Bureau describes the illegal occupation of Namibia as "an act of aggression gravely endangering international peace and a challenge to the United Nations." The bureau denounces "the internal settlement in southern Rhodesia adding that the issuance of a visa to Ian Smith to visit the United States violates Security Council decisions and deserves international condemnation.

In response to Yugoslavia's permanent representative Miljan Komatina's call, the Coordinating Bureau denounces South African efforts to extend through staging illegal elections in Namibia in December, the occupation and oppression of the Namibian people, whose sole legitimate representative is the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO).

MARGAN TERMS UNESCO PARIS DISCUSSIONS 'ENCOURAGING'

LDO42323Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2107 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Nov, TANJUG --"We can be satisfied with the course so far of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) general conference," Dr Ivo Margan, Yugoslav Federal Executive Council vice-president and chief delegate at the conference, said in Belgrade this evening after returning from Paris. In explanation, he noted two reasons: "First, because we ourselves did much to prepare the conference; and second, because our views on the topics on the agenda are rather similar to those held by the UNESCO Secretariat, as well as by developing and non-aligned countries."

The Federal Executive Council vice president said he "is not concerned about the storm raised in some Western papers over the draft declaration on the role of the mass media in the struggle for peace and disarmament, and against war propaganda, racism, and apartheid." "Paragraphs", he added, "are subject to revision or may be left out. What is important is that efforts to achieve consensus are genuine, not attempts in disguise to impose a veto." Dr Margan also spoke optimistically of some other questions on the agenda on which views remain divided.

"Our discussions," the chief Yugoslav delegate noted, "with many developing and non-aligned countries, as well as those of the "group of 77", of a number of common problems and, especially, of our joint work on the documents about the new world economic order, disarmament, and European cooperation, were very encouraging."

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL SUPPORTS NEW WORLD ECONOMIC ORDER

LDO41524Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Vancouver, 4 Nov, TANJUG--The parties attending the Socialist International Congress in Vancouver have reached the conclusion that their passive attitude to current questions of development must be changed. They are seeking to mark a turning-point by assuming, as an association of parties, the obligation to engage in building the new international economic order.

This change has not come as a surprise. Already during the first few days, this meeting indicated that to "get out of European isolation", it was imperative to accept the concept of inseparability of the policy of detente and the requirements of development. Addressing the congress yesterday, Secretary General of the Socialist Party and President of Senegal Leopold Senghor welcomed this new orientation, saying that in this way, the Socialist International "tackles a substantive problem of our time."

Senghor's message was that the existing economic system in no way benefits the developing countries, and he was specific as to how to get out of this "tragic situation." Greater openness and precision in this regard was felt also in the statements by representatives of the parties in northern Europe and developing, i.e. non-aligned countries, the latter group being very small within the International.

Thus the People's National Party of Jamaica warned that the socialists now "must not be static or passive." All stumbling-blocks in north-south relations come not because the developing countries are intransigent and seek too much, or through the absence of a mechanism for negotiation and reaching agreement, but because of the lack of political good will in the north, the party stated. In this context it cited a recent assessment of this situation jointly published by the foreign ministers of all developing countries in the United Nations. It remains to be seen what the closing congress resolution will say on the new economic order. But from the public pronouncements so far it follows that the Socialist International might take up and reaffirm a number of positions maintained by developing countries.

REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT TITO'S TOUR ABOARD TRAINING SHIP

Leaves Zelenika

LDO31025Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0910 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Hercegnovi--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, today left Zelenika aboard the training ship Galeb. Along the route from Igalo to the port at Zelenika, President Tito was enthusiastically greeted by a large number of inhabitants of Boka Kotorska. The festive sendoff at the quay was attended, in addition to a large number of citizens, youths and pioneers, by the highest state and party leaders of Montenegro: Veluko Milatovic, Vojo Drzentic, Budislav Soskic, Momcilo Cemovic, Nenad Bucin, Vuko Vukadinovic, Emin Dobardzic, Mihailo Todorovic and others.

Arrives in Split

LDO32235Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1944 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Split--The president of the republic, Josip Broz Tito, arrived in Split this evening on the naval training ship Galeb.

Departs Split

LDO41244Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1124 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Split--President Tito was given a very cordial farewell from Split this morning. On the Yugoslav Navy training ship Galeb in the Lora military port where he stayed during his brief visit to Split, President Tito was greeted by Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; Milka Planinc, president of the Croat LC Central Committee; Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Petar Flekovic, president of the Croat Executive Council; Vjekoslav Vidjak, president of the Split Municipal Assembly; Branko Tolic, president of the municipal conference of the League of Communists of Croatia; Admiral Branko Mamula, Commander of the naval district and by other leaders of the community of Dalmatian municipalities, of the host town of Split and of the Yugoslav Navy.

Welcomed in Livno

LD041202Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0920 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito arrived just after 1000 today in Livno, where he was given a magnificent welcome. Branko Mikulic, member of the Central Committee of the LCY Presidium, arrived with President Tito. In front of the Dinara Hotel, President Tito was greeted and accorded a cordial welcome by top leaders of Bosnia-Herzegovina Raif Dizdarevic, Nikola Stojanovic, Niko Mihaljevic, Milanko Renovica, Seid Maglajlija, Ante Budimir, Havoje Istuk, Ahmad Sehovic, Milan Acic, Brano Kiljus and representatives of sociopolitical organizations and of the Livno Municipal Assembly.

Arrives in Bugojno

LD041200Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1158 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] Bugojno--At about noon today, President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito arrived in Bugojno, where he will stay for a time. In front of Gorica Villa President Tito, who arrived in Bugojno in the company of top leaders of Bosnia-Herzegovina, was cordially welcomed by representatives of sociopolitical organizations and of the municipal assembly of this town.

DJURANOVIC ADDRESSES SFRY ASSEMBLY PRESIDIU SESSION

LD031858Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1545 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At today's session of the SFRY Assembly Presidium, which was chaired by the president, Dragoslav Markovic, agreement was reached on further activities and the procedure as regards passing the resolution on the policy of implementing in 1979 the medium-term social plan for Yugoslavia up to 1980 and the acts which are passed together with the resolution. Also participating in the session's work session were the chairmen of the republican and provincial delegations in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces and the chairmen of certain working bodies belonging to the chamber. Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, spoke at the SFRY Assembly Presidium session of the proposed bases for the policy of sociopolitical development (?next year) contained in the draft resolution and in other documents in which the policy is defined. He then spoke about the policy's content and the arguments for certain orientations in these documents underlining steadfast efforts to insure dynamic development under stable conditions next year.

It was agreed that discussion of these documents should be carried out in the working bodies of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces by the middle of November and that discussion and adoption of positions in the republican and provincial assemblies should take place by the end of November. Following this, coordination of positions of the republican and provincial assemblies will begin in the working bodies of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces, so that the resolution on economic policy for next year is passed, as planned, by the end of December of this year. While assessing as positive previous work on these issues in the SFRY Assembly and in other organs and organizations as positive, and stressing the need for continued nurturing of such practice, the Presidium holds the view that all organs and organizations in the federation, the republics and in the provinces should continue intensive work in discussing these issues so that individual elements of the proposed economic policy for next year can be accounted for.

ADOPTION OF PROGRAM FOR AUTUMN SOWING REPORTED

LDO31724Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1314 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Nov, TANJUG--This autumn in Yugoslavia crops will be sown on one million, 850 thousand hectares. Wheat will be sown on one million, 626 thousand, 750 hectares. The Yugoslav Government yesterday adopted the sowing program. The program states that some 850 thousand tons of mineral fertilizers have been prepared for the autumn sowing and there is more agricultural machinery available than last year. This year's wheat harvest was 5.4 million tons. For the first time in thirty years this will cover domestic needs and leave a surplus for export. Yugoslav food exports this year will total some 650 million dollars. Yugoslavia will also export 40 thousand tons of seeds totaling some million dollars. [sentence as received] The maize harvest is underway in Yugoslavia. According to estimates this year's harvest will be some 74 million tons, that is some 20 percent less than last year. Arable land in Yugoslavia today covers some 7.3 million hectares.

BELGRADE RADIO DISCUSSES SITUATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

AU042041Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 4 Nov 78 AU

[Branko Rabrenovic commentary]

[Text] Regarding the situation in southern Africa, the reports on the armed conflict between Uganda and Tanzania in the border areas evoked attention last week. It is believed that the fighting is dying down, since the two countries' national radio stations, which in the past 2 or 3 days carried extensive reports on the battleground situation and on fighting of great proportions, today are reporting the fighting briefly, only mentioning clashes.

Southern Africa has long been in the center of international public attention. We learn about the situation in that part of the world from newspaper reports, from numerous international meetings and from sources of the interested sides, sources which can be interpreted in various ways. The long-awaited solution of the problem of southern Africa, Rhodesia and Namibia is drawing to its close, but it is a conclusion which very likely was not expected by many people. It is assumed that both Rhodesia and Namibia will achieve their independence, but not on the foundations laid by those who are most directly concerned. Our commentator Branko Rabrenovic says:

The promises of both Ian Smith and the five Western foreign ministers of the United States, Canada, the FRG, France and Great Britain on Rhodesia and Namibia and on their future were too idyllic. Just as in a story, according to their verbal statements and promises the flags of independence should, practically overnight, begin to flutter in Salisbury and Windhoek. However, just as in a story, promises are one thing and actual behavior is another.

The West's interest, the huge capital invested into the vast lands of Namibia and Rhodesia and the mineral wealth in these two countries have turned out to be stronger than the desires expressed. And thus it has happened that the hotly attacked idea of an internal solution and of an internal Rhodesian government, a joint black and white rule, without the presence of the Patriotic Liberation Front men Nkomo and Mugabe, has been legalized for all practical purposes during Ian Smith's private U.S. trip.

When Namibia is involved, the situation is similar. The announced elections under UN auspices have been overtaken by the arbitrary decision of the Republic of South Africa to hold these elections at the beginning of December, without the presence of UN officials and forces. In both cases, the West allegedly put forth efforts, but what can be done. Ian Smith and Pieter Botha appear to be stronger. Moreover, they say so publicly.

In the meantime, the role of the Namibian liberation movement, SWAPO, is being disparaged, a movement which has recently been admitted as a permanent member of the nonaligned movement. Smith's meeting with one of the leaders of the Patriotic Front, Joshua Nkomo, certainly was not a meeting with best intentions, although it was presented to the world in this light. This was a desire to eliminate the more radical Mugabe and to repudiate the Patriotic Front, and the decision of Kenneth Kaunda, Zambian president, to reopen the railroad leading through racist Rhodesia can be viewed in this context. On this occasion, Tanzanian President Nyerere and Mozambique President Samora Machel rebelled and objected to this because they rightly believed that all this served the attempt to destroy the frontline states' firm position against white racism in southern Africa.

The Ugandan-Tanzanian conflict on their common border also belongs to these developments. And it appears that everything is being heated up and stirred up to preserve the interests, which have been present there for decades, by implementing the long since thought-out idea of bringing friends into discord.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL--Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, has received Kole Casul, heretofore ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the General Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, prior to his departure to his new post as SFRY ambassador to the Federative Republic of Brazil. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Oct 78 p 5 AU]

LEBANESE AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, has received in a farewell visit 'Isam Bayhum, ambassador of the Republic of Lebanon to Yugoslavia, prior to his departure from Yugoslavia and presented him the Order of the Yugoslav Flag with Ribbon, awarded to him by President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito in recognition of his services in developing and strengthening peaceful cooperation and friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Lebanon. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Oct 78 p 4 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO PRC--Mirko Ostojic, Yugoslav ambassador to the PRC, has spent a few days in Canton where he visited the traditional Chinese fair of export goods and had talks with leaders of Kwantung Province, Yang Kan Huo, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Committee, and other officials. Possibilities for advancing economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and China were especially discussed during these talks. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Oct 78 p 4 AU]

SERBIAN SAWP CONFERENCE--At its session in Belgrade on 25 October, the Serbian Republic SAWP Conference elected Dragomir Milojevic as its president. Sandor Dobo, Filip Matic, Salih Nusi and Zika Radoljovic were elected as vice presidents and Dragutin Maksimovic was elected as secretary of the conference. Nadezda Kovacevic was elected president of the conference for social position and activity of women of Serbia of the Republican SAWP conference. At the same session, the Serbian Republican SAWP Conference elected Aleksandar Bakocevic, Vladimir Babsek, Dragomir Miojevic and Miroslav Cangalovic as members of the Presidium of the SAWPY Federal Conference. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Oct 78 pp 1, 5 AU]